The Columbian.

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FIRST STORM WAS SEVERE.

Dr. Stoker's Barn at Stillwater Struck by Lightning and Destroyed.

HORSES AND COWS PERISH.

Rarely, so early in the season, is this section of the country visited by an electrical storm of the violence and severity which characterized Monday's visitation.

The storm began to gather shortly after the noon hour, and continued mustering its forces until about four o'clock when it broke.

Daylight was suddenly changed into darkness. The thunder rolled, sharp, glaring lightning at brief intervals illuminated the skies, and the rain descended in torrents.

Everything betokened a storm of cyclonic proportions. People gazed apprehensively at the skies, and then hurried to their homes or sought shelter in the various places that afforded protection along the street. It rained hard, but there was no damage done in Bloomsburg. The storm evidently spent its fury before reaching here.

From all reports Stillwater and vicinity was the hardesst hit. The large substantial barn of Dr. Stoker, a veterinary surgeon, situated a short distance below Stillwater, was made the target of a fiery bolt, and the structure with all its contents consisting of two good horses, three valuable cows, hay, grain and farming implements were consumed. The barn was seventy feet in size. There was but little insurance on it.

The barn on the farm of G. M. Shoop, situated about three miles from Washingtonville, was partly unroofed by the storm. Many fine trees as well as fences were blown down at different points. At Briarcreek a number of telegraph poles were leveled to the ground and the service interrupted for several hours.

At Washingtonville a portion of W. J. Messersmith's furniture warehouse was unroofed.

At Danville a newly constructed house was lifted in the air and then set back on its foundation. It was a peculiar freak of the storm, the like of which has very infrequently been known. None of the timbers in the building were broken, though the foundation was somewhat damaged.

A number of trees and telephone wires were blown down and for a while it was impossible for the telephone operators to remain at the switch board so severe was the lightning flashes. On the other side of the river the storm was particularly severe and a number of trees were uprooted by the wind.

At Espy the storm was severe and there was a great down pouring of rain, the wind blew a gale and it was so dark that the residents for awhile had to use lamps. The lightning struck the house of Nathan Miller but fortunately the damage was very slight.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Among the improvements now in progress, or soon to commence, are the erection of the addition to the Hospital on Fifth street, the addition to Mr. Ratti's house, and the erection of a handsome residence by F. G. Yorks, on Market street. The excavation for the cellar of the latter is now going on. The house will be fire-proof, and contains all modern improvements, and it is said by those who have seen the plans, that it will be one of the finest in the town. The neighbors will be delighted especially for this improvement, as it will remove what has been an eye-sore for many years, not only to them but to the whole town.

The millinery store of Mrs. Eyer at Benton was threatened with destruction Friday evening. A large lamp suspended from the ceiling of the room, fell to the floor and exploded. The flames quickly spread about in an alarming manner, but the prompt use of some rugs smothered them before much damage was done. The firemen were called to the scene, but their assistance was not needed.

LIVELY MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL.

Incongruity of Opinion Among Members Creates Fun For Onlookers.

There Was Little Unanmity.

If the first two meetings of the recently elected Bloomsburg Town Council, are samples of what may be expected during the ensuing year, there is all kinds of fun in store for those who enjoy disputation and controversy. The sessions were tumultuous in all that the word implies. Unanimity was almost an unknown quality, and nearly every matter taken up, precipitated a lively, lengthy discussion, and it was exceptional when President Yetter's vote was not neccessary to decide.

Every member was on hand early and eager for the fray.

Acting upon instruction from President Yetter, Mr. James Magee, who had been appointed to serve in the capacity of secretary until a new one could be elected, proceeded to call the roll. Before the secretaryship, which according to the order of business, was the first to be taken up, was attacked, it was suggested that the salary for the office be fixed first, whereupon Rhoades made a motion that the compensation be $20 per month. Runyon voiced a second and it was so ordered. When the time for nominations for secretary arrived there was out one presented, that of Freeze Quick, and he was accordingly unanimously elected.

After it had been decided that the compensation of the town treasurer be the same as last year, viz, one per cent on all moneys paid out, the election of that officer was taken up. There were two candidates, John Lewis and F. J. Richard. The first ballot resulted in a victory for Lewis, he receiving four out of six votes cast.

The election of a street commissioner was one of the hardest propositions of the evening, and on it the council was completely divided. There were three candidates, Henry Dieffenbach, John Cadman and Chas. B. Ent, and it required three ballots to decide the matter. Ent received one vote on the first ballot, Cadman two and Dieffenbach three. The second gave Cadman and Dieffenbach each three, when Yetter, after casting the deciding vote in favor of Cadman, declared him elected. From the spectators standpoint, this was the leading event of the evening. Each Councilman took a hand in free for all discussion, and there was more than mere traces of bad feeling, before the matter was disposed of.

There was no opposition to Miles Betz for constable, and he was unanimously elected, and his salary was fixed at $50 per year.

There came another division, this time on the Town Solicitorship. The members were at variance not only in the election of the man to fill the place, and the compensation he is to receive, but also on President Yetter's right to vote. Yetter claimed the right to vote on every question, and Magee very strenuously disputed it. The argument was loud and long, but Yetter, in spite of the protests, continued to vote.

The matter of compensation for the Solicitor was finally decided upon. He is to receive a retaining fee of $175. per year, for which he is to do all the Town's business, with the exception of trials, in which event, the fee is to be arranged between council and solicitor.

There were three candidates named for Solicitor, Grant Herring, William Chrisman and G. M. Tustin. The latter figured in only one ballot, when he received the vote of Magee. In this count Chrisman had three and Herring two. The second ballot gave Chrisman and Herring each three, and Yetter broke the tie by voting for Herring.

The salary of the Chief of Police was fixed at $40 per month, and two suits. The election of this officer caused another tilt. Arlington Shultz and Wesley Knorr were the nominees. Each received three votes. It remained for President Yetter to say who should fill the office. He dropped his head for several minutes, evidently considering the fitness of the nominees. He finally picked up the applications which reposed on his desk before him, and after reading each carefully, he, in a frank voice, declared himself for Knorr. His decision was greeted with applause from the audience.

Wilbur Fisher and Samuel Shaffer were elected superintendent of the fire alarm and building inspector, respectively. The former to receive $10 per month, and the latter $15 per year.

James C. Brown was unanimously elected Town engineer. He to receive $5.00 per day and 50 cents per hour.

Next came the matter of compensation for labor and team work on the road. This was a stumbling block. Each member expressed himself, some of them very emphatically. Rhoades and Mifflin favored $1.50 per day. Magee said there were lots of men who were not worth more than 75 cents a day, and inferred that to give them 75 more would be robbing the town treasury. Rhodes moved that the price be fixed at $1.50 per day. Magee moved to amend the motion, so as to make $1.50 the maximum amount, and let the street commissioner exercise his discretion, as to what men are worth that amount. A vote was taken on the amendment, resulting in three ayes and four nays, Yetter voting nay. This left the matter just as it was before the ballot was taken. After a few explanatory remarks Yetter moved that the rate be fixed at $1.50 and $1.25 per day. Rhoades took exceptions to the President making a motion, and Yetter withdrew it It was finally decided to lay the motion over till the next meeting.

President Yetter announced the appointment of the following committees:

Streets and Highways, Giger, Deily and Runyan.

Finance—Runyan, Mifflin, Magee.

Fire and Water—Rhodes, Giger, Deily.

Light—Deiny, Magee, Mifflin.

MONDAY NIGHT.

Monday night's meeting differed but little from the previous one. There was manifested the same determination on the part of the members to hold out to the end An agreement was reached however that the wage rate be fixed at $1.50 per day for laborers, and $3.50 per day for double teams, and $2.50 per day for single teams.

Upon the suggestion of President Yetter, who spoke of the importance of the tax rate, it was decided to hold the matter over for a joint meeting of the President, the financial committee and the solicitor.

Chief Knorr, submitted a list of men which he recommended for appointment as special policemen. It wasn't to the entire liking of the members, however. Rhoades want-

[Continued on 5th page, 4th Column.]

Remember This Bank.

When considering your financial interests, and where to safely place your money, it might be well to remember that this bank offers the most favorable conditions, because of its *SOUND POLICY AND CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT.* Remember too that money grows most surely and quickly when kept in a good bank. Pockets have a poor reputation as *SAVINGS BANKS.*

WE INVITE NEW AND DESIRABLE ACCOUNTS.

Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Going to sell

Better paint first.

Lucas Paints

(Tinted Gloss)

will increase the cash value of your house, and the buyer won't get "stuck" either.

Lucas Paints costs you less because they cover more surface and do it thoroughly. They have a richer gloss. They last—and the color lasts.

FOR SALE

For Sale by **J. G. Wells**

DEATH OF SAMUEL PURSEL.

Few men in their life have suffered as did Samuel Pursel, none ever bore their affliction more patiently, or with greater resignation than did he. Never a word of complaint did he utter, through the long seige of illness, and he kept up the struggle against the great destroyer, death, with a heroism that was truely remarkable.

The end came at his home on West Fifth Street Tuesday morning. About a year ago he went to the Miners Hospital at Fountain Springs, where he had a cancerous tumor removed from his neck, and one from his back. He improved considerably, and it was believed that his life would be prolonged, but the tumors appeared again, and in a more malignant form. On January 1st he took his bed, from which time on 'till his death his condition was critical.

He is survived by a wife, formerly a Miss Masters, daughter of Morris E. Masters of Philadelphia, a mother, and two children.

He graduated from the Normal in 1886, and for some time afterward taught school near Pittston He later returned to Bloomsburg, and secured a position as teacher in the Fifth Street School. He was promoted to the principalship of the school where he remained until he was transferred to the Third Street building. He was twice elected town councilman.

Mr. Pursel was a member of the Baptist church and took an active interest in its affairs.

The funeral was held today at 2:30. As a mark of respect the schools of town were dismissed at noon.

A Narrow Escape.

Last Monday afternoon while Hon. A. L. Fritz was driving from Benton, he was overtaken by the storm this side of Stillwater, and found it necessary to seek shelter. He at first thought of driving into Dr. Stoker's barn, but as the storm was not yet very severe, he concluded to risk going further, and so drove on to a barn this side of Stoker's. While in there he saw smoke and flames in the distance, but did not know until he reached Bloomsburg that the burning building was Stoker's barn in which he came so near seeking shelter. The barn was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed with its contents including two horses. Had he stopped there the results might have been very serious.

Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Gere Jayne, Gerald Gross, Freas Hicks, Bion Hagenbuch and Geo. W. Keiter are the end men who will serve up the latest in witticisms and funny sayings at the Wheelmen's big minstrel show two weeks from tonight, April 27. The demand for seats will greatly exceed the supply, so get yours in time. The diagram will open four days in advance at Bidleman's book store.

That Well Dressed Feeling

It's something that most men appreciate. Some of them pay pretty high to secure it; others wear our ready-to-wear and get it for half the money.

We don't ask you to take our word for the excellence of our Clothing, but it would

Please Us Immensely

If you would come in and look at the new Spring Styles.

If you are a Merchant Tailor's man, we will guarantee to surprise you.

Paying too much and waiting too long is the made-to-order way. Paying just enough and getting perfect satisfaction is our way. We fit all shapes.

Three for One Trading Stamps Friday and Saturday,

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE

Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets, New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BIG COTTON PRODUCTION

Uses to Which This Southern Staple is Put by Science.

U.S. GREATEST PRODUCER

Egypt and India Are Growing Cotton, But They Do Not Count For Much in the Market—White Men Are Forced to Do Very Much of the Tilling.

There is a world of interest in the ...ture of cotton. It does not end ...re, for there is something absorbingly interesting about every part of ... transformation, from raw staple ... the many attractive forms it ...es before it reaches the markets. ...e bulk of the cotton crop is grown ... the South of the United States. Egypt is producing largely, and India is trying to compete, but the Southern states control the market.

The large majority of the 9,000,000 negroes in the United States owe their livelihood directly to this crop. They cultivate the cotton that clothes the world. Of course, they do not do all the work, for the white man has been forced to do much of the tilling himself, as the negroes have grown so shiftless and "no-account."

The ground is broken thoroughly, then laid off in long rows of furrows. The rows are from 18 inches to 4 feet apart depending on the fertility of the soil. Contrary to the usual rule, the rows must be farther apart the richer the soil. This is because the cotton plant must have room to spread. The distance between the plants in the same row is regulated by the same rule, which is directly contrary to that used in growing most other crops.

The deep furrows first laid off are to receive the fertilizer that is to stimulate the crop to a rapid growth, early maturity and a consequent early bursting of the bolls, so that the harvest may be over before frost, as frost ruins the green bolls. Fertilizer is used both as a stimulant and for food. Most of the Southern fields would not produce a profitable crop of cotton if not liberally supplied with guano or manure. Indeed there are years when thousands of farmers do not make enough out of their cotton to pay for the fertilizer.

In the far South the cotton begins to blossom early in June and by July 1 the fields are covered with blossoms. The third day the blossoms change slowly to a purple red and then begin to wilt, soon dropping off, ...aving a tiny green bud that is to ...w into a boll.

The cotton bolls swell rapidly and ...n show the lines where the boll ...l be divided into sections when it ...es and opens. Cotton begins to ...en in August. The green bolls are ...ll of tightly-wadded cotton and cotton seed. This cotton bursts the bolls which then spread wide open as the warming sun causes the cotton staple to expand further. After a few days the locks of cotton are hanging loose in the bolls. Hundreds of people go into the fields, with sacks strapped over their shoulders, and pick the cotton boll by boll.

The cotton goes to the gin and is stripped from its seed. Then it is packed in bales of 500 pounds each, hauled to town and sold. It is compressed, two bales into one, before it is shipped any great distance. The cotton reaches the mills in bale form. It is dirty and full of trash, but a cleaning machine soon combs out the fibers, and cleans them thoroughly. In many mills it is twisted into yarn, and then sent north to be made into cloth, but the South is rapidly becoming a center for mills. It is quite a mill itself that is required to change the baled cotton into long strands of loosely-hanging lint. This is put on twisting machines and twisted into strands of thread.

After the thread is twisted the weaving is begun. The spool filled with the thread that is to be the warp, or strong cross threads of cloth, is set at the back of the loom and the warp is arranged through certain frame-work which regulates the ...tern in the weaving process.

After the cloth is out of the loom it passes to a machine known as the brushing machine. This machine clips off all the loose threads at the edges of the cloth and thoroughly brushes the cloth, putting it in as good condition as possible without washing.

From the brusher the cloth goes to the following machine, which automatically folds the cloth in the bolts commonly seen at stores where cotton goods are kept. The last machine is the baling machine, its work being that of baling up the bolts of cloth into a bale somewhat similar to the one which cotton first entered the mill in. The coloring of the cotton takes place usually before the cotton is started into any of the machines, but is sometimes done after the threads of cotton have been spooled.

Next to the breaker picker, and exclusive of the loom in interest, is probably the spinning machines. Upon this machine at one time are hundreds of spools whirling around with great rapidity winding the thread. This machine takes the loosely rolled threads of cotton fed to it, and by stretching them out and also at the same time twisting them produces the thread.

Before they pass into the loom proper each one of these threads must pass separately through a small holder. If one of the threads should break this holder, which is held up by the thread, immediately falls down and automatically stops the machine. Thus no cloth is made with a thread lacking for even a short distance.

MUST NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY

An Old, Unwritten Law and With Few Exceptions Observed.

The president must not leave the United States even for a day. This is an old, unwritten law which has been respected by all successors of George Washington, with perhaps one or two exceptions. This restriction is not imposed by statute. President McKinley emphasized his respect for this rule on his tour to the south and west. It was unofficially announced that he would meet President Diaz, of Mexico, somewhere near the boundary of that sister republic. A controversy as to whether Mr. McKinley might properly cross the Mexican line, even for a few hours, arose. Early in May, when he visited El Paso, Texas, where he was greeted by President Diaz's personal representative, he expressed a desire to take a look into Mexico.

From El Paso there extends into Mexico the International Bridge spanning the Rio Grande. Whether the president would dare to cross this structure or not was the question which members of his party asked one another. He did not. He went to the bridge and caught a view of the Sierre Madre. Half-way across the bridge was a line. Stepping over this was putting foot upon Mexican territory.

President Harrison had ventured as far as this line ten years before. But President McKinley did not do so much as place his foot upon the bridge. President Arthur was accused of violating this unwritten law in October, 1883, upon a pleasure trip to Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. His political enemies accused him then of venturing across the Canadian line on a fishing excursion. The boundary between Canada and New York extends to the middle of the St. Lawrence river.

President Cleveland was similarly accused. On one of his hunting trips to North Carolina he sailed by the ocean route past Cape Hatteras. His enemies contended that he ventured outside the three-mile limit. According to international law, a country's possessions extend for three miles outside its coast line. Plying the seas farther than this is leaving home territory.

The president must not accept gifts of great value from inferiors in the federal service, but he may accept gifts from foreigners. Grant, McKinley, and Mr. Roosevelt have received gifts from foreign rulers. Several gifts have been sent to Mr. Roosevelt for the West.—Kansas City Star.

The Czar in Proverb.

In a recent number of the Paris Figaro were found collated some characteristic Russian proverbs that regard the czar and his position and find much current application:

"When the czar spits into a dish, it breaks into pieces for very pride.

"The crown does not protect the czar from headache.

"Even the lungs of the czar cannot blow out the sun.

"The czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout.

"The czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health.

"When the czar rides behind a hired horse every step is charged as a league.

"The czar may be a cousin of God, but His brother he is not.

"The czar's arm is long, but it can not reach to heaven.

"Neither can the czar's vinegar make anything sweet.

"The hand of the czar, too, has only five fingers.

"The voice of the czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity.

"The troika (team of three horses abreast) of the czar leaves a deep trace behind it.

"It is not more difficult for Death to carry a fat czar than to carry a lean beggar.

"The tear in the eye of the czar costs his country many, many a handkerchief.

"When the czar writes verses,.... wo be to the poet!

"When the czar plays, his ministers have only one eye and the countrymen are blind.

"What the czar cannot accomplish time can do.

"Even the czar's cow can not bring anything else into the world but a calf.

"When the czar has the smallpox his country bears the scars."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

Indian Superstitions.

The Indian believes there are boa constrictors in the streams of North America, also that the South American tapir lives in North America. He calls the boa constrictor the iste-achwar-nayer, and calls the tapir nocasoh-mer.

The Indian believes he has a cure and preventive for rabies or hydrophobia. He also believes he can cure any snake bite on earth, from a ground rattler to a velvet tail or diamond rattler. An Indian never was known to go mad from a dog bite or die from a rattler's bite, while other races succumb to the venom of a snake or go mad from the bite of a rabid dog.

The Indian, when in battle and fatally wounded, believes that if his medicine man can reach him with his bitter medicine before he dies it will give him instant relief and he will be able to escape from the battlefield. He thinks every man is honest until he finds him out, in which event he loses all confidence in him, and never gets over it.

The Indian never makes up after falling out with any one. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but dies with the hatred in his heart.—Enquirer, (I. T.,) Journal.

HOW BATTLESHIPS COAL

Compensating Sea-Cone System in Vogue on Cruisers.

IDEA OF A LANDSMAN.

Progress in the Difficult Naval Problem of Feeding the Bunkers of a Moving Fleet—Spencer Miller's Invention of a Marine Cableway.

In the art of warfare on the high seas in its present highly developed state there are a thousand and one vital factors that go with the imposing battleships, the gigantic guns and the armor-piercing projectiles; but of all these none is more important than the matter of coaling the ships, and the truth of this statement is readily shown, since it has been proved in every naval engagement since the time fighting craft were first fitted out with apparatus for steam propulsion and the dire need of obtaining a supply of coal during a crisis was rendered painfully obvious during the Spanish-American war, when Admiral (then Commodore) Schley sent to Admiral Sampson the following telegram:

"Coaling off Cienfuegos is very uncertain. Having ascertained that the Spanish fleet is not here I will move eastward tomorrow, communicating with you at Nicholas Mole. On account of short coal supply in ships cannot blockade them if in Santiago. I shall proceed tomorrow, 25th, for Santiago, being embarrassed by Texas's short coal supply and our inability to coal in the open sea. I shall not be able to remain off that port on account of general short coal supply of squadron, so will proceed to vicinity of Nicholas Mole, where the water is smooth and I can coal the Texas and other ships with what coal may remain in collier."

Many have been the schemes evolved for a safe and practical method for coaling at sea, but the history of these interesting attempts seems to date back only to 1883, when Lieutenant R. S. Lowry, R. N., proposed that a number of coal boxes should be built, each having a capacity of one ton. These boxes were to have air-tight compartments so that they could not sink, and were to be passed from a collier to the ships by means of a line, when they were to be hoisted to the deck, emptied and returned. This device was never tried, probably for the reason that it was deemed impracticable, its operation being too slow and complex to meet the requirements of fleets when in active service and it would hardly be needed at any other time.

A marine cableway, however, presents obvious difficulties, for instead of fixed points by which the rope may be kept taut there are the constantly moving boats, the masts of which accentuate the rise and fall and various rolling motions. Lieutenant Bell of the British navy was the first to propose the transmission rope method, which he did in 1888, when he suggested that the stern mast of the warship and foremost of the collier be connected by a suspended cable, just as though they were immovably fixed on land.

Several other cable methods followed, but it was not until 1893 that an actual experiment was attempted to pass coal between two vessels while at sea; this was done with an apparatus designed by Philip B. Low, who improved upon Bell's idea, one end of the cable being attached to the deck of the warship Kearsarge and the other passing over a tackle block on the San Francisco where it was fastened to a massive iron weight.

By this arrangement the motion of the vessels was counteracted to a considerable extent. When it was desired to transfer a bag of coal it was hoisted to the masthead, where it was attached to the cable, when it readily traversed the length of the latter by gravity, the rope being somewhat inclined.

But at least a beginning had been made, and in March, 1898, just prior to our war with Spain, Mr. J. J. Woodward, a naval constructor of the United States navy,, with a prophetic insight, submitted a plan to Secretary Long, which he recommended, and that had been drawn up for him by Mr. Spencer Miller, engineer of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing company of New York, for an installation to be placed on board a collier and by which the vessel could coal any of the warships of our navy in the open sea.

Negotions between the various parties interested were long continued, and not until Admiral Schley had sent his famous telegram was the work of construction really commenced; but by this time the history of the Spanish-American war had been made and written; the lessons it had taught were vividly impressed upon not only our naval authorities, but those abroad as well, for experiments were immediately begun in France, England and Japan. When the Spanish fleet did emerge from the Bay of Santiago there were only eleven of our ships on blockade duty, while three other vessels, representing an outlay of narly $10,000,000, were at Guantanamo, forty-five miles away, coaling ship.

The full-sized apparatus was completed a little later, and the government designated the collier Marcellus as the vessel to be equipped for the practical demonstration, but before this was done the equipment was set up on land, where it was inspected by many higher officials of the navy, among them being the late Admiral Sampson, Commander Rodgers and Naval Constructor Bowles.

TO BOOM PERSIAN TRADE.

Intent of Gen. Morteza Khan, Envoy Extraordinary.

General Morteza Khan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Persia to the United States. The new minister succeeds General Isaac Khan, who was promoted to the Belgian embassy.

Khan, who is wealthy and lives in Terheran, is enthusiastic on the subject of increasing the trade between this country and Persia. He declares that there are articles manufactured in this country which could find a ready market in Persia, and at the same time Persia exports many things which would be welcome in the United States. He was met by the chief secretary of the embassy, Nevton Khan, Haret Miriketlam, Persian consul at New York; H. Kelekian, V. Z. M. Bayajian, and Herant Kiretchian. Through an interpreter the general said:

"The feeling in Persia for the United States is good, and we look on her as a great and powerful nation with whom we desire an increase of trade. In Persia it is felt that the friendship of this country for our own is sincere and that she, unlike some other countries, does not cast covetous eyes on our land. We want to see opened up between the two countries a great trade. Every year we send to this country several million dollars' worth of rugs and carpets, but outside of this there is but little export. Persia is a great and growing country. Our export trade is growing, and at the same time the demand for imported goods is on the increase.

"Most of our demands are supplied by Russia and England. Now, with our growth there is a greater demand, and for goods which this country could supply. So we desire to see better trade relations between the two countries. The wares, art works, and fabrics are practically unknown in this country. It is the desire of Gen. Morteza Khan, through the Persian consuls, to make known the different articles which Persia can supply, and so create demands and divert some of the trade which has been going to other countries. At the same time we want Persia to know more of American goods and gain an appreciation of their merit and worth."

The new minister is a bachelor and comes of a noble line. His father, the late Hadji Mirza Dejorad Khan, was the first to introduce European ideas into the empire. He was also the owner of the first newspaper published there. Gen. Morteza has been for years in the Persian diplomatic service.

The Mexican Navy.

In these strenuous days, when the American navy is advancing by leaps and bounds towards the head of the list of the navies of the world, it is interesting to note the progress that is being made along naval lines by the sister republic of Mexico. James A. Le Roy, the United States consul at Durango, in a recent report to this government, says:

Recently two modern gunboats were added to the fleet which for the present serves Mexico as a navy. These gunboats were built in the United States, at Elizabethtown, N. J., and two similar gunboats are now in process of construction at Genoa, Italy. Mexico has so far not acquired men-of-war, though she has in recent years devoted some attention to fortifying her coasts. Her fleet of gunboats is designed, however, principally for purposes of patrol along her coasts, and to carry small bodies of troops quickly to those regions in the northwest province of Sonora and in the southernmost territories of the republic, where uncivilized tribes still, from time to time, create disturbances.

According to an article recently printed in the Mexican Herald of Mexico City the Mexican navy at present consists of four small boats in the Gulf of Mexico and two in the Pacific, besides small patrol boats in southern waters. The Democrata, the first boat bought by Mexico, of 450 tons displacement, is on the Pacific coast, and with her is the Oaxaca, an old sloop-rigged boat of steel about 1,000 tons, but of only seven knots speed, used as a transport. The two new gunboats bought in the United States, named the Vera Cruz and the Tampico, are in the Gulf; they have steel hulls, are 200 feet long, displace 1,000 tons, have shown a speed of about fifteen knots, and have two four-inch and other smaller rapid-fire guns each. The Zaragosa and Yucatan, 1,226 and 650 tons, respectively, the former having six 4.8-inch Canet guns, are also in the Gulf, and are used as training ships for the naval school, which was established at Vera Cruz in 1879. The Bravo and Morelos, being buit in Italy, will displace each 1,200 tons.

There are sixty-five cadets at Vera Cruz, also an arsenal and small floating dry-dock. There is a small wooden dock at Guaymas on the Gulf of California.—Washington Star.

Chinese on American Education.

This is the opinion a highly educated Chinese official held of our educational standards:

"The schoolhouse and college in America, where the rising generation ought to be taught and trained in human conduct and manners, have now become mere Smithsonian workshops, where the pupils are taught to make money, or, as it is called, how to get on, by learning the coarse jugglery of the hand called 'modern mechanical arts,' or the fine jugglery of the head, called 'law and theology.' In many American universities dentistry and chiropody, or the science of toenail peeling, are put on the same level with Plato and Virgil."—Prof. J. W. Jenks.

FINLAND'S LONG STRUGGLE

Characteristics of the People Russia Seeks to Subjugate.

THEIR LOVE OF LIBERTY

Marked Differences Between Their Home Surroundings and Those of the Russians—Has Been an Object of Contention to Russia and Sweden Since Twelfth Century.

It is not only as one of the "little peoples" and little countries appropriated by Russia, but because of its peculiar political condition, that Finland has, of late, commanded especial interest. Always a covetable morsel, it has given its ursine devourer intense uneasiness. Its fate still hangs in the balance, with the great interrogation ever present to the watching world, "Is it or is it not to be permanently absorbed by Russia?" Finland, however, will never be satisfied until the rights of self-government are truly and not nominally restored.

When the Russian was foisted upon them by their adoptive parent-country, as the official language, the Finns positively refused it for general conversation. The government has now given up trying to compel its use, so that it is only taught in the universities.

Finnish is distinct from all other languages, though it is thought to have been used throughout the whole of Russia and northern Scandinavia. It is said to be the most melodious survival of the Tower of Babel. With sixteen inflections, made by as many endings to the same root, it is much more difficult to learn than the Russian.

Broadly considered, it is the speech of a nation of about three millions of people, not so many as the dwellers in Greater New York . Their land has an area as large as the United Kingdom, with Holland and Belgium attached. It is very accessible, readily reached from St. Petersburg, Stockholm, or Newcastle.

Traveling is cheap; railroads are good, and cars are comfortable; steamers are many, yet "Suomi," or the "Land of a Thousand Lakes," perchance of ten thousand, is, as yet, little known.

One reason why the Grand Duchy is so little known is on account of the peculiarities of the climate. It varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the south, where the longest night is eighteen and a half hours, the winter lasts seven months. In the north there is total darkness for two months. But to the Finn winter is the season of seasons, the Gulf Stream somewhat tempering the cold. The short summers, however, with the midnight sun to be seen in the Arctic portion for two months, are delightful for travelers. The changes in temperature, it is true, are somewhat startling. Sometimes the thermometer from intense heat falls below the freezing point in August on the bog lands. The results to crops—especially to barley—are disastrous, and Finland is a vantage of famine. In one dreadful years 100,000 of the inhabitants died from starvation.

The Finns are by nature an agricultural people. Having been for such a length of time nomads the raising of little crops, during halts, brought out their innate love for farming, and finally overcame the tendency to wander. Thus they have followed the laws of history, the predominating class now being the bonaer or peasant owners of small farms. These they may have taken from larger farms, in colonization, or may have been able to secure separately, in smaller plots between rivers.

Then there are the torpares, or peasant tenants, who rent small sections of land called torps, which are parts of larger estates. Their rents are moderate, sometimes only a few days' work, sometimes a certain fixed proportion of a crop of grain. After these come the cottagers, owning little garden patches, with, perhaps, pasture for a cow or two, and then the inhysingar, or lodgers, who seem to be a species of traveling laborer, somewhat like the lumbermen, who are often found in our Northwest.

Leaving out the Russian oppressions, which at one time almost amounted to a scheme for serfdom, the general attitude of dominant sovereignties to Finland, has been freedom for internal development. Great thought and effort have been spent towards economic progress.

There too, is a strong democratic tendency; nobles are selling hereditary estates to peasant farmers, who can make more of them than they, and more cheaply. These middle class people, as in America, often rise to prominent positions by force of character, educate their children at the universities, and aid the levelling process, which is fatal to feudal traditions.

Any one now may own land of any kind, and the nobles have no longer the right to possess estates without taxation. Many of the most aristocratic families, have, so to speak, "gone into trade," establishing land companies and timber industries wood pulp and wood paper mills.

By these similarities in social conditions, many of the Finns who have been taking refuge with us, are already imbued with the American spirit. They make good citizens for us, but let us be generous enough to hope that the political state of their own country, "poor, little Finland," as they have called her, will soon be such as to enable them to live there in happiness, and develop on lines similar to our own.—Maria Elmendorf Lillie.

JAPANESE FINE ARMY SURGERY.

Effective Discipline Better Maintained When Surgeon Is An Officer.

Major Seaman said that the Surgeon General of the army should be at least a major general. Without rank and prestige he said the medical officers of the army would be unable to enforce the respect and discipline necessary for effective service. A lack of such rank and prestige was the curse of the British medical service, which, in his opinion, is as far behind the Japanese as is the American.

Major Seaman relates his observations of the medical service of the Japanese army during the Manchurian campaign. He said:—

"We are not to be compared with the Japanese in medical and sanitary organization. They have a medical director of their army who ranks as a lieutenant general. They have six officers who rank as major generals. They have one who ranks as a brigadier general with every 20,000 men in the line, and they have the power to enforce their orders. I was at Hiroshima last summer when 9,860 men were brought from the front. Of that number only 34 died. The vast majority of them got well and were returned to the front.

There were 1,105 brought to Tokio—a great many stretcher cases—and of that number not a single man died, although they were shot in almost every possible way. Six of them had bullets through the brain in different directions. Nine had bullets through their chests. Six had bullets through their abdomen, the point of exit and entrance being discernible in all cases. And they all got well. That was because they were fed on a ration that is a rational ration, and they did not have their systems loaded with uric acid and other elements that excite inflammation after injury and cause death.

"It is much too early to sumbit statistical proof, but from careful observation I venture to predict the records of the Japanese hospitals will show a large reduction in the percentage of mortality from casualties, especially in penetrating wounds of the skull, chest and abdomen, and injuries to osseous structures; indeed, of every variety of wounds except perhaps those of the spinal cord, when compared with the statistics of former wars.—New York Herald.

Origin of the Deadly Yellow Peril.

The discovery of yellow fever, according to a student of the disease in this city, dates back to the first years of the discovery of America, when the disease broke out among the sailors of Columbus in San Domingo. But the first authentic account is of an epidemic which occurred in the Barbados in 1647. Since then innumerable epidemics have ravaged the cities of North and South America, Central America, and even Europe.

During the Napoleonic wars the most extensive epidemics occurred. In 1800 Cadiz was visited by this scourge, which attacked 48,000 out of 57,000, 8,000 dying in a few months. One of the worst epidemics which has ever ravaged the United States occurred in 1853 and extended along the Atlantic coast, through all the Southern states and as far north as Rhode Island. One hundred and twenty-five thousand persons were stricken, more than 20,000 dying of the disease.

A peculiarity of the germ of yellow fever is that it may be carried long distances and preserve its vitality for months. During the epidemic of 1800 in Cadiz there was an instance of this. A native fleeing from the infected city went to his villa in Medina, Sidonia, and there died of the disease on his arrival. The house was immediately closed and the following year the articles of clothing and furniture were sold to a dealer in junk. He died of yellow fever in a few days and the epidemic which followed was directly traced to this case.

The infected trunk of a man who had died in the Barbados of the disease was the beginning of the outbreak in Philadelphia in 1741.

The effects of this man, a Mr. Bingham, were sent out from the place where he died and the germs had enough vitality in them when the trunk was unpacked to lead to a disastrous outbreak. Individuals of all ages and races are attacked. It was at one time thought that the creole was immune, but this is found to be a mistake. The negro is not as susceptible as the white man, but he is by no means exempt. One attack, as a rule, seems to render the victim immune for life, though the immunity may be lost by a prolonged stay in a northern climate. Yellow fever is a hot-weather disease, being most prevalent in June, July and August. One or two frosts may arrest an epidemic, though it may reappear on the return of warm weather.

A workman on the Siberian railway was accidentally locked in a refrigerator car and was afterward found dead . Imagining that he was being slowly frozen to death, he had recorded his sufferings with a piece of chalk on the floor. The temperature in the car had not fallen below 50 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the journey.

There is an establishment in Brussels where grave-digging is taught, and it has been decided that all sextons in Belgium must be graduates of this academy.

Banana skins are in demand in England, particularly at hotels, for the cleaning of boots.

A man who is satisfied with his job never reaches the top of the ladder.

Birds To Dominate Earth.

Human Race, Says Chicago Professor, to Vanish in Few Million Years.

The human race will be extinct on this earth in the course of a few million years, according to Prof. Samuel Williston, professor of paleontology at the University of Chicago. While lecturing on the future of the earth's inhabitants, Professor Williston declared that, in his opinion, instead of men at this future date, which he told the students would not come for something like three million years, the earth will be dominated by birds.

"It will only be a natural course of events that will ultimately drive man from the dominant sphere on earth," said Professer Williston. "First came the fishes. They were dominant for a while, and had to give way to the amphibians. Then came the reptiles, and soon they yielded to the mammals. Now the mammals are weakening, and the newest class, the birds, is growing in prominence, and in time, I certainly believe, will be dominant inhabitants of the earth.

"Each of these classes developed to the highest degree of specialization, and then began to wane. Man is developed to the highest degree now, and little more can be expected of him."

Professor Williston is considered one of the leading experts in paleontology in this country, and has written several treatises on evolution.

The Astor Fortune

Activity is so much the national watchword that we can hardly conceive of a great fortune accumulated by slow and easy stages. In "The Astor Fortune," in the April *McClure's*, Burton J. Hendrick traces the growth of this, the biggest fortune in America, which in less than a century has grown from old John Jacob Astor's modest $2,000,000 to approximately half a billion, and this great increase is neither the creation of enterprise nor chance; as the story shows it is, in effect, a gratuitous bonus, the tribute paid by New York to the incubus which the "little fur trader" saddled on the city when he established his system of land leasing.

This man who began life as a baker's boy had one great claim to genius, "he realized that America was to be a great and populous country, and that New York was to be its capital." His imagination peopled the sweeping fields and forests and swamps of the Knickerbocker yeomanry with a teeming population and he saw how he could discount the future. He believed that, owning the land, a man need only sit down and wait; he need make no improvements, he need not build, he need not even pay taxes; the city's growth must inevitably make him rich. This was his dream, and he lived to realize it. He bought great blocks of land and year after year he compelled his fellow citizens to improve his property, pay the taxes and supply him with cash for new investments. It is a wonderful story of the power of patience and unchanging purpose. The building of the Astor fortune is followed step by step. The background is a panorama of old New York.

By Astor's method the increase piles up automatically. It is the father of all "unearned increment;" it is the product of the activities of all but Astor. All the economic and social forces which made New York the Metropolis, added their quota to the Astor wealth. Astor did nothing but acquire land. He contributed nothing to the city's growth, which converted his goat-farms and swamps into the richest rent- bearing soil.

For all that, Astor built his fortune on surer ground than the really great creators of wealth. He has established an aristocracy of riches on a foundation that cannot crumble. "There is no accident except confiscation which can make the Astors poor. Whatever industrial revolutions there may be, the land itself will be perennially useful. John Jacob Astor took out a first mortgage on Fate itself."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

How Is Your Heart?

Is your pulse weak, too slow, too fast, or does it skip a beat?

Do you have shortness of breath, weak or hungry spells, fainting, smothering or choking spells, palpitation, fluttering, pains around the heart, in side and shoulder; or hurt when lying on left side?

If you have any of these symptoms your heart is weak or diseased, and cannot get better without assistance.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens weak hearts, and rarely ever fails to cure heart disease. Try it, and see how quickly you will find relief.

"About January 1st, 1902, I took down with weakness and dropsy, and gradually grew worse. I was told by my family physician that my case was hopeless. My neighbors and family had given me up to die. My limbs and body were swollen to one-third larger than normal size, and water had collected around my heart. For at least three months I had to sit propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I sent for five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and by the time I had taken them all I was entirely cured. I feel better than I have for twenty years, and I am able to do any kind of work on my farm. My attending physician told me that if it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I would now be in my grave."

L. T. CURD, Wilmore, Ky.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

To Change Assessment Law.

An effort is being made to repeal the assessment law of April 23, 1903, so that a return may be had to the former law that fixed the annual assessments in the spring. Many taxes are lost now because so much time elapses between the assessments and the making out of the duplicates. The floating population almost entirely escapes taxation.

Brush Fires Now Raging.

Brush fires are already raging on nearly every mountain side. These fires start in some unexplainable manner soon after the disappearance of the snow each spring. They annually cause losses amounting to thousands of dollars

TRIAL LIST.

For Week Beginning Monday, May 1st 1905.—First Week.

Susan E. Cooper vs. Margaret Averal, Edward Averal and Archie Averal, doing business as Averal & Sons.
Susan E. Cooper vs. Jacob Garrison.
Susan E. Cooper vs. E. W. Garrison and Jacob S. Garrison trading as Garrison Bros.
Thomas E. Harder vs. John A. Shuman.
S. R. Carl vs. C. A. Small.
S. R. Carl vs. Andrew Zero.
John T. Richards vs. Shepard Boone.
The Hydraulic Mfg. Co. vs. J. K. Sharpless.
O. W. George vs. B. A. Friedman.

SECOND WEEK.

F. P. Creasy vs. North and West Branch Railway Company.
Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
B. F. Sharpless vs. E. B. Tustin.
Alveretta Kline vs. J. P. McManus.
Freas B. Rirgrose vs. W. D. Campbell.
John Steely vs. American Car and Foundry Company.
Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Co.
John Mourey vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Charles Reichard vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
John E Shuman vs. Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Co.
Alveretta Kline vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. R. Co.
Lloyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Sarah J. Martz vs. The Boro of Berwick.
Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherington and N. C. Bare trading as Bare and Cherington.
John F. Creasy and J. Harvey Creasy, Admrs. of W. H Creasy, dec'd. vs. Harry B. Creasy, Milton B. Creasy and Sarah Creasy.
Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.
Thomas Elmes vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.
W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.
W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.
A. B. Herring vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Robert D. Yeager vs. The Township of Locust.
Sarah Vastine vs. Cross Creek Coal Company.
Priscilla Reichelderfer and Ellen Geary vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN-LEAF.** It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, New York. 3-24 6t.

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ∴ ∴

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

A BLOW TO SALOONISTS.

No More Mixing Drinks Before They Are Ordered.

Hotel men are interested in a recent decision by the internal revenue commissioner that they are not permitted to mix liquors in advance and sell from this supply instead of mixing up each drink as it is called for. This decision is so sweeping that many landlords who made up a lot of cocktails, walnut bitters, snake root, balsam, etc., in large bottles which were displayed on their bars, have been advised by deputy revenue collectors to retire these goods. Hotel men may buy such cocktails, bitters, etc., from rectifiers and sell them as usual, but if they make them up for their own retail trade, they are liable to a fine and payment of a rectifier's license.

Money is not made on any farm very rapidly, and never without plenty of good hard work, which is the reason why so many young men dodge the farm if possible. The successful farmer will accumulate money slowly, but safely and surely, and he will further always see to it that his soil is not depleted, but rather made more productive each year.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. One-way Colonist

$33

tickets are on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, at the rate of $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all points, give you an unusual chance to make the trip.

These tickets are good on daily and personally conducted excursions, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00. Round-trip tickets are always on sale from all points at reduced rates via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury..... leave	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove.....	f 6 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Selinsgrove.....	f 6 58	f 10 08	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run.....	f 7 08	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville..... } Danville ..... }	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Boyd.....	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	f 7 23	f 10 28	2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa..... Arrive	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa..... Leave	‡ 7 32	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 37	‡ 6 08
East Bloomsburg. } Bloomsburg..... }	7 40	10 43	2 45	6 15
Espy Ferry.....	f 7 44	f 10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck....Arrive } Berwick..... }	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Nescopeck..... Leave	‡ 8 04	‡ 11 05	‡ 3 05	‡ 6 40
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua..... } Sicksbinny..... }	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood.....	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre...	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre.....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre..... Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood.....	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny..... } Mocanaqua..... }	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill.....	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 32	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick..... } Nescopeck....Leave }	‡ 8 09	‡ 11 26	‡ 3 42	‡ 7 00
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	8 29	.....	f 4 03	f 7 20
Bloomsburg..... } East Bloomsburg... }	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd.....	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville ..... } South Danville..... }	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run.....	f 9 03	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton.....	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Kilnes Grove.....	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	‡ 9 25	‡ 12 30	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. § Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Judction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 27, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a, m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY
07:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	04:15 p.m. Ex
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
02:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. Exp.	08:50 a. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	05:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

o Connect for Lakewood.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 75th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

D. G. HACKETT, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland.....	10 45	10 00	1.50	10 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 11	10 34
Danville.....	7 07	10 20	12 21	10 44
Catawissa.....	7 25	10 32	12 33	10 57
Rupert.....	7 30	10 37	12 39	11 02
Bloomsburg.....	7 35	10 41	12 43	11 06
Espy.....	7 40	10 46	12 48	11 11
Limestone.....	7 46	10 52	12 54	11 17
Willow Grove.....	7 50	10 56	12 58	11 21
Briarcreek.....	7 56	11 02	1 04	11 27
Berwick.....	7 59	11 05	1 07	11 30
Beach Haven.....	8 05	11 12	1 13	11 36
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	1 19	11 42
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	1 30	11 53
Hunlock's.....	8 33	11 40	1 41	12 04
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	1 46	12 09
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	1 49	12 12
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	1 54	12 17
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	1 57	12 20
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	2 00	12 28
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	2 03	12 32
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	2 07	12 34
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	2 12	12 38
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	2 17	12 43
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	2 20	12 46
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	2 24	12 51
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	2 29	12 56
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	2 32	12 59
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	2 40	1 07
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	2 45	1 12
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	2 50	1 17
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	10 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	10 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	10 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	10 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	10 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	11 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	11 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	11 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	11 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	11 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	11 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 58	2 40	11 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	11 30
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	11 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	11 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	11 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	11 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	11 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	12 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	12 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	12 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	12 25
Willow Grove.....	8 36	12 05	3 54	12 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	12 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	12 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	12 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	12 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	12 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 33	1 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 42	1 21
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	9 35	1 10	4 55	1 36
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53
Zaners.....	9 40	3 17	6 57
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 08
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 18
Edsons.....	10 00	3 37	7 17
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 3.
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 §	22 †
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	16 14	111 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 28	12 45
Zaners.....	16 25	111 29	5 17	17 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 35	5 23	7 59	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 45	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.
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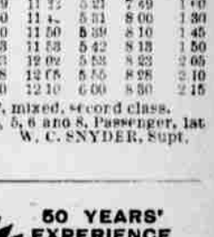
Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2114 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Capital $100,000 STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392 98
Other Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
Building,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012 98
Due from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
Cash and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELISHA RINGROSE
of Center Township.
Subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
Primary Election Saturday, April 15th. Convention, Monday, April 17th.

ROCKEFELLER METHODS UNHOLY.

Time for Church to Rebuke Them, Declares Committee.

The sub-committee of six prominent Congregational ministers appointed by the committee on protest against the acceptance of the Rockefeller gift last week issued a statement giving their reasons why the American board should return to Mr. Rockefeller his $100,000. The statement says in part:

Our protest rests on the conviction that the church must not stand in a compromising relation to a man who in public thought represents methods that are oppressive, dangerous and wrong.

We cannot disregard the effect which his name, in view of facts that are widespread and notorious, unfortunately carries with it. The church stands for leadership in moral and spiritual progress. It cannot afford to enter into any relation that may weaken or discredit it in the fulfillment of its task. The main question is one of the moral prestige and power of the church.

Though money gained by fraud or force dribble into our treasuries or pour into it by floods, of itself it can bring only contamination. It is by voluntary relation to the donor that moral responsibility is incurred

The church owes it to itself and to the public conscience to acknowledge responsibility when it voluntarily enters into dealings with a donor who stands openly impeached of a serious offense, which it is our duty to condemn.

A Christian corporation has a character which it may not compromise by doubtful alliances. The application of this principle was never so much needed as now.

The motives which constrain us to this appeal are a deep solicitude because of the corporate evils that threaten our nation, our sense of the solemn and imperative mission of the church as the moral educator of the people and a jealous zeal lest its energy and authority be impaired by any seeming compromise with the evil it is set to condemn.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL LAW.

Passed By the Legislature and Signed By the Governor.

The legislature has passed an act which the governor has signed permitting children, residing in school districts in which no public high school is maintained, to attend a high school in some other district, located near their homes, and providing for the payment of cost of tuition and school books. According to the old law, pupils were permitted to attend a high school in an adjoining district, providing the school directors of the district in which the high school was located, were willing to receive pupils from outlying districts and that such pupils either pay their own tuition or that they arrange with the directors of their own districts for such payment. By the new law the payment is made obligatory on the school boards of the district in which no high school is located.

Sproul Good Roads Bill.

The conference committes of the house and senate held a meeting Thursday and it was agreed to report a measure apportioning the cost of roads between townships, counties and state as follows: The township and county to each bear one-eighth of the expense and the state three-fourths. The committee was composed of Roberts, Godcharles and Calpin for the Senate, and McLane, Hunter and Wayne for the House. This is considered a great victory for the interior districts. Under the late law the bulk of the state aid was going to the richer eastern counties because the poorer districts did not feel able to put up the one-sixth. Under the proposed bill the townships will pay but one-eighth of the cost of improvement.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1905.

The election of Judge E. Dunne as Mayor of Chicago by a plurality of nearly 25,000 votes is hailed by Democrats in Washington as the turning of the tide which they declare will now sweep the country and result in electing a Democratic majority to the next House of Representatives and eventually, a Democratict successor to President Roosevelt. The significance of Judge Dunne's victory is emphasized by the fact that his opponent, John Maynard Harlan, was an exceptionally clean man and the further fact that Chicago gave a Republican majority to President Roosevelt in the election of last fall. Judge Dunne's election constitutes, moreover, an economic as well as a political victory for the Democrats as it insures the municipal ownership of the Chicago street railway system, a policy that has long been contested by the Republicans and which the Democrats hope to push into far wider fields.

***

"Public ownership of public utilities" as the slogan of the Democratic campaign in Chicago, has long been advocated by William J. Bryan and other prominent Democrats and is now and always will be strenuously opposed by the Republicans who believe in the policy of farming out all public utilities to private individuals and corporations which charge the public extortionate prices, make inordinate profits and create vast fortunes which the Republicans point to with pride as evidence of "unparalleled prosperity." So vast a city as Chicago will, in the estimation of the Democratic politicians and economists, furnish a magnificent object lesson to the entire country and will quickly demonstrate the advantages which will accrue to the public and to the municipality from administering those things which by their nature, are essentially natural monopolies. If municipalities can profitably and equitably conduct their ironed highways, argue the Democratic economists, then States can with equal profit and equity administer their ironed highways, commonly called the railroads, and one of the most gigantic monopolies in the country must inevitably be destroyed as the result of an educated public opinion.

***

It is generally held in Washington that President Roosevelt, with an unusually keen insight, has perceived the evils of privately owned railways but that he seeks to remedy the evils which result therefrom by homeopatnic methods, so to speak, by legislation which will render the railway owners powerless to practice extortion but which will not interfere with private ownership. The Democrats in Congress, appreciating that half a loaf is infinitely better than no bread are prepared to support the President's recommendations with regard to railway legislation in every detail but they have little faith that the President can prevail on the Senators and Representatives of his own party to heed his recommendations at the expense of their friends who now enjoy the privileges of railway monopoly.

***

With the pretended purpose of devising equitable railway legislation along the lines urged by the President, the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce will begin holding sessions on the 17th of this month and hearings will be granted to every one who claims to be interested in the subject until a mass of testimony far too great for any one to digest, or even read, will be accumulated. That any satisfactory results will be attained is gravely doubted by Democratic members of the Senate. It is pointed out that there are eight Republicans to five Democrats on the committee and even if Senator Cullom, the one Republican who is likely to vote for the interests of the people, were to cast his ballot with the Democrats, the committee would be tied and nothing could be accomplished. Moreover, there is never any likelihood of the adoption of legislation by the Senate when it is reported favorably from a committee only by a coalition of one or two Republicans with the entire Democratic membership.

***

Senator Hansbrough, Republican of North Dakota, is out with an interview in which he declares that tariff revision by the next Congress is dead. In explanation of this statement, the Senator says that he does not doubt that the President will recommend tariff readjustment, but that he is confident his recommendations will avail nothing. Mr. Hansbrough points out that all revenue bills must originate in the House and that the House is in the grasp of "an oligarchy of 'stand-patters'", and that Secretary Shaw, who is an arch "stand-patter" himself, has, by an interpretation placed on the drawback clause of the Dingley law, satisfied the demands of those manufacturers who have wearied of having to pay duty on their raw materials and who, in the absence of the Secretary's ruling, would have insisted on the opening of the tariff question in the hope of procuring some relief for themselves.

***

The ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury to which the Senator particularly objects allows wheat millers to import Canadian wheat, mix it with American wheat and manufacture the mixture into flour for export, and when this flour is exported to secure the return of the duty they paid on the wheat when they imported it. The Dingley law provides for such rebates, or drawbacks, when the imported material can be identified in the manufactured and exported article, but there is no possible way for the Treasury officials to determine how much imported flour there is in a given quanity of flour except by the affidavit of the miller which may, or may not, be fraudulent. If the Canadian wheat was radically different from American wheat such identification might be possible, but in view of the fact that hard wheat is grown on both sides of the Canadian line and that the most expert cannot tell whether a given sample comes from a farm north or a farm south of the line, the Senator's point seems to be well taken. Incidentally, the Secretary's ruling has caused a depreciation of the price of wheat of from 6 to 10 cents a bushel, which was precisely what the millers wanted.

LOWER COURT AFFIRMED.

Hard-Fought Case of Sarah C. Cromley vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Litigation in the hard-fought case of Sarah C. Cromley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it would seem, is at last ended and the plaintiff will receive the damages awarded. The Supreme Court sitting at Philadelphia, on Monday, handed down an opinion in the case affirming the lower court The case was tried last November the jury returning a verdict of $7428 damages.

The case of Sarah C. Cromley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gone on record as one of the hardest fought cases ever tried in Montour county. The facts will easily be recalled. In 1901 Joseph B. Cromley and five-years-old son of Limestoneville were struck by the Buffalo Flyer while crossing the Pennsylvania track at Watsontown. Mr. Cromley, his son and both horses were instantly killed.

The case was brought up November 11, 1903 whereupon Judge Little entered a compulsory non suit on the ground of contributory negligence. Upon his refusal to strike off the compulsory non-suit an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which body returned it for trial.

The case was placed on trial on November 14th last before Judge White of Indiana County specially presiding. The case was one of unusual interest and attracted much attention throughout the neighboring counties. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $7428.

After the verdict the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The case was argued on the second Monday in February by James Scarlet and Edward S. Gearhart for the plaintiff and H. M. Hinckley and I. X. Grier for the defendant.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 3-23 6t

Ayer's
When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are
Sarsaparilla
pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.
"For more than 50 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. It is a grand tonic at all times, and a wonderful medicine for impure blood."—D. C. HOLT, West Haven, Conn.
$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.
for
Weak Nerves
Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night.

Townsend's
We Offer You a Chance of a
15.00 SUIT FREE.
With every 50 cents worth you buy we give you a guess on the number of beans in the glass jar in our window.
The ladies can guess as well as the men. Should the lucky contestant be a lady, we will give her a
$15.00 Ladies' Tailor Made Suit.
This Contest will be Decided May 1st.
TOWNSEND'S

Best Shoes and Oxfords
SMARTEST, NEWEST STYLES.
For Men $3.50 to $4.00
Such world-wide known shoes as the *WALK OVER*, the *MACINTOSH*, the *BOSTONIAN*; they are what put this store in the front rank for Men's Shoes. We show them in both the new and conservative shapes, all leathers. You'll save from 50c. to $1.00 on any pair you buy.
For Women $1.50 to $3.50
AMERICAN GIRL, *PATRICIAN*, and *BERNALDA*, these are the shoes that have carried this shoe store to the front. All leathers, and all weights of soles. Toes and heels in so many varieties it is almost safe to say every fancy can be met.
For Children 50c. to $1.50
There is one shoe for children that stands head and shoulders above every other shoe. *THE LENOX*, it is *RIGHT* any or every way you take it. We show it in great variety.
F. P PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

STOP THAT COUGH
with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
An almost infallible remedy.

When You Want to OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT, HAVE A CHECK CASHED, BORROW MONEY OR MAKE AN INVESTMENT,

Call on THE OLD RELIABLE

The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL $60,000.00. SURPLUS $78,000,00.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN. CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. MOYER, GRANT HERRING, H. A. MCKILLIP,
C. W. RUNYON, N. U. FUNK. C. M. CREVELING,
C. A. KLEIM, DR. J. J. BROWN. M. MILLEISEN.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 3, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Ent on Friday.

William Rambo and Miss Dora Hamilton, both of Hemlock township were married by Dr. W. P. Eveland on Friday.

J. H. Carlyon, formerly a member of the firm of Coleman & Carlyon, this town, is now located at Jersey Shore.

The Friendship Fire Company has decided on July 14th and 15th, as the dates on which to hold its annual festival.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

Rev. R. S. Nichols went to Wellsboro, Tioga county, yesterday, where he preached in St. Paul's P. E. Church in the evening.

Mrs. Nature never gets the moving fever. She is content to keep the same old world, fixing it up all nice and pretty every spring.

The question as to whether Congressmen are paid enough depends entirely on whether they are paid for their time or their work.

W. O. Holmes and son have recently made some changes in their stock room and office. They show several fine lines of bath-room fixtures and ranges.

It strikes us that with a telephone in the house, a buggy in the barn and a rural mail box at the gate, a home in the country is more desirable than one in the city.

If you enjoy a good play, go to see "The Royal Slave" at the Opera House Wednesday evening. If you doubt the merit of the attraction ask those who saw it last season.

D. Washburn, of Kingston, formerly a fireman on the Lackawanna has been appointed master mechanic on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad, with headquarters at Bloomsburg.

The lion may be king of beasts but when it comes to weather such as the last week has furnished every one is glad the insignificant lamb dethroned his royal rival for March climatic honors.

Rev. Dr. Breed, rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, will preach in St. Paul's Church tonight at 7.30. He is one of the leading clergymen in the diocese, and an able speaker.

The surrounding mountains have been aglow for a week or more from forest fires. Much destruction to timber is resulting, and in some sections it is said that fences and even buildings are being burned.

Montour County boasts that there is not a single prisoner in her jail. This is very true, but one of her distinguished citizens is dodging around pretty lively just now to keep out of the Philadelphia jail. *Ex.*

J. E. Pague, the local representative of the Scranton Correspondence Schools is occupying the store room in the Hendershott building this week with a display of the work of the Bloomsburg students in that institution.

William B. Webb has resigned his position at W. S. Rishton's drug store and will go to Pittston this month to engage in a similar pursuit in Stroh's drug store. Hud Mann, now with Geo. P. Ringler will take Mr. Webb's place at Rishton's.

Samuel Yetter, an aged resident of town, is suffering the pains incidental to a broken hip bone, sustained from a fall at his home Saturday morning. He being eighty-one years old the injury sets heavily upon him. Dr. Bierman is the attending physician.

Shickshinny Valley is evidently swelled on its base ball team. They are out with a challenge to any team in either this or Luzerne County. Their improvement must needs have been wonderful since last season, or they couldn't make it interesting for our High School boys.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State superintendent of public instruction, in his annual report urges that the public schools devote a day to the study of the history of our beloved Commonwealth. The day is very fittingly called "Pennsylvania Day." This will be observed in many schools throughout the State.

James W. Kocher who for the past two years has had an interest in the *Nicholson Record* during which time he served in the capacity of editor, will on the 15th of the present month sever his connection with that publication. He is a son of Prof. Rolandus Kocher, the able and well known school teacher of Fowlersville, and learned the printing trade in the *Republican* office fifteen years ago.

Looking for Residence City.

The Rev. James Henry Darlington, D. D., of Brooklyn, and bishop-elect of the diocese of Harrisburg, with his wife were in Williamsport last week looking over the city. They were the guests of C. LaRue Munson, esq. The bishop-elect has not yet decided where he will make his residence in Pennsylvania. A number of the larger cities of the diocese of Harrisburg have invited him to locate in them, but up to the present time he has not decided where he prefers to reside. Lancaster, Harrisburg and Williamsport stand out prominently among the cities that are being considered by the bishop-elect and it is believed that he will select one of the three.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. E. Sands is making many improvements at the Mordansville Hotel, which when completed will place it in the front rank of the hostelries of the county. He is arranging to convert the second floor of the woolen mill, which is adjacent to the hotel into a dance hall, and he is thinking of installing a bowling alley on the first floor. Joe is nothing if not progressive, and goes on the principle that the best is none too good for his patrons.

A number of our representative young men drove to Mordansville and took supper at the hotel Sunday. They speak in the highest terms of the treatment accorded them and the meal served, they say, was par excellence.

"The Sign of the Cross," attracted many of our townspeople to Danville Thursday evening. The play was probably one of the best that has ever come Danville's way. The entire company was first class, and the leading man, Walter Law who adorned the character of Marcus Superbus, Prefect of Rome, was an actor of the first water. Every scene in which he participated was enacted with true artistic skill. Unfortunately the audience was small there being scarcely more than a handful of people present. In town when we have a good show and poor patronage, we always attribute it to the Opera House, and the known inability to stage a big production properly. But in Danville, it is different. The theatre there is one of the finest in this section, and why the people of that city should let an attraction of the magnitude and beauty of "The Sign of the Cross," pass by unnoticed is unusual and quite strange.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Harry Allen, who has been a resident of Bloomsburg for little more than a month, he and his family having moved here from Berwick, was arrested at his home on East Seventh Street yesterday afternoon by detectives O'Brien and Casterlin of Wilkes-Barre, and policeman Deiterick, of town, charged with having murdered Mrs. George Paine, at Trowbridge, Tioga County, this state. He was taken to Wilkes-Barre where the husband of the murdered woman will endeavor to identify him. The crime, which it is said followed an unsuccessful attempt to criminally assault the woman, was committed on the 23rd of May 1903. Allen has been arrested no less than four times but each time he has managed to escape.

Shawnee Park Papers Transferred.

The Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Company is now in control of Shawnee Park. The transfer was effected on Monday, from J. R. Fowler lessee and Sephares Gemberling of Selinsgrove, owner. The trolley company also purchased an additional strip of land upon which will be constructed a siding and a platform. The latter will be sixty feet in length and ten feet in width.

As already stated in these columns the Park is to be made one of the finest in this section. The contemplated improvements include amusements of a good class and brilliant lighting. The best of order will be maintained and with the company's energetic and tactful management the coming season is certain to add to Shawnee's already well merited reputation of unsurpassed attractiveness and popularity.

Harter Withdraws.

Dr. T. C. Harter of Bloomsburg is out of the fight for the Register and Recordership, and the contest is now a five cornered affair between Frank W. Miller of Centralia, Geo. B. Clemens of Berwick, and A. N. Yost, Thornton Freeze and John C. Rutter Jr., the present incumbent. Dr. Harter withdraws from the fight because of impaired health, and the consequent inability to make an active canvass. He realizes the futility of continuing in the struggle when one is compelled to direct a campaign without personal interviews, and for this reason he has decided to drop out.

Meanwhile the fight is going merrily on, each candidate apparently confident that he will receive the greatest share of popular approval. Every nook and corner of the county is being covered in the hunt for votes, and the interest in the fight increases as time wears on. There is considerable talk but it is'nt of the sort that furnishes a basis for one to estimate the strength of the different candidates, and to pick the winner at this stage of the game is to our mind simply out of the question.

Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he may try to lift the American cup next year.

PURELY PERSONAL

W. C. McKinney of Berwick was in town on Tuesday.

F. P. Pursel made a business trip to Wilkes-Barre Monday.

Dr. J. W. Winley of Benton was noticed on our streets Tuesday afternoon.

Dan Heddens of Danville was the Sunday guest of his brother P. B. Heddens.

Mrs. William J. Hehl of Berwick spent Tuesday in town with relatives.

Joseph Heim, Samuel Bloch and Harry Elenbogen of Danville, spent Sunday in town.

DeForest J. Hummer of Berwick assisted at the local affairs of the American Car & Foundry Co., on Tuesday.

A. C. Creasy of Center township, candidate for County Commissioner was in town Tuesday interviewing the voters.

E. D Hess of Jamison City was in Bloomsburg Monday en route to Pike county where he will engage in the lumbering business.

LIVELY MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

[Continued from 1st page.]

ed John Corbett appointed and Giger wanted G. W. Belig. The latter got his man on the force, but Corbett was knocked out. The list appointed is as follows:

First Ward—Miles Betz, Charles Van Liew, A. M. Wintersteen.

Second Ward—E. Whitenight Frank Baum. Clarence Hower. Arthur Shultz. W. E. Dieterick. D. R. Coffman and G. W. Belig.

Third Ward—George Garinger, H. W. Giger, B. B. Freas, T. T. Freeze, Theodore Smith.

Fourth Ward—Frank Dieterick S. W. Shutt, Boyd Fry and Frank Drake.

The wages for extra duty will be $1.50 per day and the amount for making an arrest $.50, which is the same amount that was paid last year.

New Officers of Susquehanna Gas Company.

There is no change in the board of directors of the Susquehanna Oil and Gas Company. At the annual meeting of the company held in its office in the Paul E. Wirt building Tuesday afternoon, the expressed wish of the stockholders that the board which served during the past year be retained was carried out and the old board consisting of the following gentlemen, William Niswinter, J. P. McDonald and C. H. Hagenbuch of Shenandoah; C. B. Achenbach of Chamute, Kansas; C. P. Horden of Danville and A. N. Yost, W. O. Holmes, Isaiah Hagenbuch, Jas. H. Coleman and Clyde Chas. Yetter, of Bloomsburg, were unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Jas. H. Coleman was re-elected president, W. O. Holmes, vice president Isaiah Hagenbuch secretary and Clyde Chas. Yetter, treasurer.

Previous to the election, very gratifying reports were made by several of the stockholders who have visited the property. The Company is selling some of its production, from which receipts it is proposed to pay a dividend within the next few months.

Further development in the way of drilling more wells was decided upon. The daily production of gas from the wells now in operation is 15,000,000 feet, and the company's local gas line is considered the finest in the State of Kansas.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Minzer, Burg Hill, O. Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5.00

Easter Lunch.

The Zion congregation will serve an Easter lunch from five o'clock till seven p. m. on Saturday the 15th inst. at the home of Mr. John Geisinger at Forks. Price of lunch 15 cents. Later in the evening a Box Social will be held. All are invited.

Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of Columbia and Montour Counties will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday April 15th, 1905, at 2 p. m. to take some action relative to the banquet to be tendered Col. J. G. Freeze. All lawyers are requested to be present.

WANTED.

Creasy and Wells of Bloomsburg Pa. want 25 teams to haul lumber from three of their saw mills, to their lumber yard at Bloomsburg, Pa, a distance of 8 miles. Good fair prices will be paid. 4t.

SPRING COATS

No doubt youhave been thinking about your Spring Coat. We had thought of them a good while ago for you. *"The Clark Store* now has the best values in Coats, all ready for your inspection. Values were never better. Come and see them. We mention a few.

$4.98 For an all wool Covert Coat, all satin lined, flat collar stitched, cuffs, double seam back, dress shields, tight fitting, with belt, only four ninety-eight.

$5.68 Made of Libby & Co., Covert. All lined with twilled satin, strapped back and front, flat collar, finely tailored.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

You will find the showing of *"The Clark Store"* in Spring Dress Materials is right up to minute in Black and Colors. Come and see them.

Spring Millinery

The newspapers and the public have been unanimous in pronouncing our Millinery Display the richest and most comprehensive that we have ever made. A great and welcome feature is that one may secure the smartest and most exclusive Hats without paying extravagant prices. We are ready to do Millinery work of all kinds. Come and see the new hats.

Wash Dress Goods

Newest big lines. See them.

New Mohairs

All those wanted plain shades. Also plaids and figures are here in that good line at fifty cents yd. The line is complete again in white, black, blue, brown green and red.

Shantung Silks.

50c for Shantung Silks in the new rough weave. Very stylish for shirt waist suits and waists. Leading colors.

Lace Curtains.

We call attention to our line of lace curtains. See these special curtains at 1.50, 1.65, 1.94 and 2.25 per window.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

County Fair Prizes.

are of importance to farmers, any good farmer will spend ten times its value to obtain first prize Now is the time to plan for this season's prize product. The seed must be perfect. The ground must be worked just right, plowed deep enough and an even depth. The "LeRoy" Plow secured more first prizes last fall than any other make. "First prize Plows" will make it possible for you to produce "first prize products." The patent features, easy draft, easy to hold construction costs you nothing extra. The makers warrant every Plow perfect and as represented or your purchase price refunded. Try the Plow that "cuts the earth" so easy. Sold by 2

H. G. SUPPLEE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
E. E. LOW, Lime Ridge, Pa.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAKING THE WORM WORK

Efforts To Establish the Silk Industry in This Country.

EMPLOYEES POORLY PAID

Before Revolutionary War Many Americans Found Silk-Producing Profitable — Southerners Could Work Whole Crops in Conjunction With Cotton Raising.

It requires 300 silk worms to make a pound weight of merchantable cocoons. It takes eleven pounds of cocoons to produce one pound of silk—3,300 worms to the pound of silk. When we take note that the United States imported in 1904 over 16,000,000 pounds of raw silk, we are confronted with the fact that somebody had to keep more than 52,800,000,000 worms at work to supply raw material for one year for our silk factories. Now it is not very intellectual labor to keep a worm munching mulberry leaves, nor is it to reel the worm's slimy product into skeins. This labor is consequently paid in Italy at the rate of only 10 to 15 cents a day, and in Japan at 8 to 12 cents. For that reason the silk manufacturers believe that the United States will never go into the silk worm business.

But off and on the American people have always felt differently about it. Ever since the year 1660, when a man by the name of Aspinwall established nurseries of the mulberry on Long Island, efforts have been periodically made to render this a silk-producing country.

Quite a promising silk-producing industry in this country was broken in upon by the Revolutionary war. This put the Americans out of the silk-growing habit. But about 1833 a man came along and circulated some silk-raising stories and statistics which were so alluring that there was a perfect craze for setting out the morus multicaulis, or broad-leaved mulberry. In New England many fields that were producing profitable crops were put into mulberry trees; all over the country there was a "multicaulis craze."

Two or three years later an exceptionally hard winter performed the service of killing off most of the multicaulis plantations. But reminders of them exist in scattered wayside trees all over southern New England, while in the South there are today wild mulberry thickets descended from these exotics.

The mulberry tree will grow in the United States and the silk worm will flourish here. In fact, there is no country in the world which is better adapted to silk culture. The only reason why we went abroad in 1904 to get 16,000,000 pounds of raw silk was economic. The delicate threads spun by the worms have to be reeled on skeins in reeling establishments called filatures. We have no filatures because we have no cocoons to keep them going. And we have no cocoons because we have no filatures to take them.

This is not a very good reason for keeping out of the silk-producing business, and the government has always realized it.

L. O. Howard, a government entomologist, reported at some length on the matter in 1903. He declared that "there are thousands of people who are eager to learn of some means of increasing their income by ever so slight an amount," and that "at the present market price in Europe enough people in this country would take up silk culture to secure a large annual crop." He gave it as his opinion that improved reeling machinery would solve the economic part of the problem, and showed that no proper machinery has ever been used in the United States.

By the way, raw silk and silk cocoons are on the tariff's free list. Probably they would not be if there were a silk-producing interest in this country. This may account for the very pessimistic way in which the silk goods manufacturers talk about the prospects of establishing a silk-producing industry here.

Silk-worm raising in essentially a houshold industry in Europe and Asia, and would be here. Its advantages to the people of the South would be immense. The country people, white and colored, of that section, could produce the whole crop without raising a pound less of cotton than they do now.

If, on the other hands, the crowding-out movement that is now being directed against the colored people of the South should succeed, and an Italian peasantry should come upon the soil in their place, the cocoon industry would probably be very quickly established there if reeling establishments were started.

But it is not upon the 15-cents-a-day basis that the United States would want a silk-reeling industry. It would want the thing done with improved automatic machinery and on a first class American basis. The problem is one that is up to the inventors.

J. E. C.

Siamese Twin Pigs Died.

Siamese twin pigs were born in Minot Corner, Me., a few days ago. These freaks were bound together from their snouts by thick cartilage. Their heads were so fastened together that neither could move without first xrunting to the other. Because of the placing of their eyes they could see from only one side. They stepped on each other's feet every time they moved.

These peculiar freak pigs lived only a few hours. They were born at night and died the following day.

SERVANT GIRLS ARE SCARCE.

Immigrants Prefer Work in Factories and Shops, Says Labor Report.

The number of immigrants who are desirous of entering domestic service is becoming scarcer every day. Many of the girls now arriving are anxious to enter commercial life or work in shops and factories.

"Where to find domestic help is one of the great questions of the day. An effort has been made in the Southwest to educate young negro women for domestic service. Graduates of these technical institutes are skilled in their work and are in great demand They help out the situation only in their immediate vicinity, and to a very limited extent."

The statement covers conditions at the close of the year 1904, and, referring to the demand for labor in the various trades, says:—"The priating industry, metal trades, theatrical anr musical trades, cigar making and stationary engine tending furnished less employment in 1904 than in 1903, while the building trade, public employment and miscellaneous trades like barbering, the manufacture of leather, paper, glass, etc., furnished more employment.

"Notwithstanding the diminution in employment in the third quarter of 1904, quarterly earnings averaged higher than in 1903 and nearly as high as in 1902, the average for all organized workingmen having been $197 in 1902, $190 in 1903, and $135.50 in 1904. Earnings increased in eight of the thirteen groups of trades, the decreases being in the industries—clothing and textiles, wood workings and furniture, food and liquors, theatres and music, tobacco—in which employment, as a result of labor disputes or other causes, diminished noticeably.

"Four industries with lessened employment—transportation, machinery and shipbuilding, printing and stationary engine tending—present increased earnings, as do the four industries in which employment increased. The increases were due in the first place to advances in wage rates; second, to changes in composition of organizations reporting caused by the dissolution of unions of unskilled and lowly paid workmen; third, by the addition of allowances for board and lodging, where such are given in addition to cash wages.

"The volume of immigration at the Port of New York exceeded all records in 1903, but has diminished in 1904. A marked change has taken place in the character of the migration, the number of Italians entering having declined more than fifty per cent and that of Poles, Slovaks, Magyars and other races of Southern Europe nearly as much. On the other hand the Hebrew immigrants have increased seventy-four per cent and there was also a large increase in immigration from England, Scotland and the Scandinavian countries."

George Sutherland,

Elected to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Utah legislature, is a lawyer of great ability and one of the most popular men in his home state. Mr. Sutherland is a gentile, and, until the division on party lines, was a member of the liberal (anti-Mormon) party of Utah. Against his will he was forced to accept a nomination for representative in the national congress in 1890 and was elected. He declined a renomination at the expiration of his term and made a race in 1902 for the United States Senate. He was defeated by Reed Smoot.

Dutch in Russians.

No country has a deeper or more real interest in Russian loans than Holland. It is Holland which for well nigh a century, without making any noise about it, has steadily absorbed the Russian stocks issued with much eclat first in London, then in Berlin, afterwards in Paris. Of the large Dutch holdngs in foreign investment stocks probably between one-third and one-fourth are Russian. Perhaps the view is exaggerated, but a recent assertion that between one-tenth and one-eighth of Dutch investments, say, a round 1,000,000,000 guilders, consists of Russian stocks, has gone unchallenged. At any rate, in the "Official List" of Amsterdam one counts some ninety different Russian loans. The list is headed by the "Hamburg loan" of 1820; it closes with the latest 4½ per cent issue, which is too young yet to have the recognition of official quotation.—London Times.

Explorers who have lately returned to Adelaide from the interior of Australia declare that large tracts are swarming with countless rabbits, on which the blacks now mainly subsist.

FROM ANCIENT QUARRIES

Synnadian Marble Imported by New York Builders.

ARE OF VARIOUS COLORS

The Lapis Synnadicus of Ancient Rome, Where It Was Used for the Decorative Features of the Temples—Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople Is Interested.

Turkish marble is what the stone is called in prosaic language, but the material was known to the ancient Romans as lapis Synnadicus, and to the inhabitants of Phrygia, where it was quarried, as lithos Docimaeos. It is famed Synnadian marble, widely used in Rome for the decorative features of temples and public buildings. Strabo speaks of the high repute in which it was held, and tells of columns of slabs having been transported to Rome with great trouble and expense. The quarries were between Synnada and Docimaeum, towns of Phrygia northwest of the plain of Ipsus, near the modern Bulwudun. The Synnadian marbles were of various colors, but the variety to which the name is generally applied is a white with red spots. The present importation, however, is a white statuary marble. It is an interesting commentary on the decadence of the Oriental artisan that, while huge blocks suitable for columns were taken to Rome before the time of Christ, the modern quarrymen, with access to improved machinery, can turn out only small blocks. Not a single one of the stones which have just reached New York contains a cubic metre, and most of them measured only a few feet.

Although the Synnada quarries have never been lost or forgotten, they have been neglected because of the lack of transportation facilities. Now it is believed that the Smyrna railroad will render the marble available for the Western market, and an effort will be made to open and work the quarries. The Imperial Ottoman bank of Constantinople has become interested in the venture.

The great demand for unique decorative material for modern buildings has led to the search for rare marbles in all parts of the world. The most promising fields for these are in Greece, the Aegean Archipelago, Asia Minor, and Egypt. These countries were all carefully exploited by the master builders and sculptors of antiquity. Scores of quarries that were worked two thousand years ago, but the very location of which was forgotten, have been re-discovered and re-opened. Several years ago the famous quarries on the Island of Euboea, producing the Cipollino, or onion-skin marble, were found just as they had been left by the craftsmen before the Christian era. Crude bronze tools and roughly shaped columns were lying in the trenches. These quarries are now being vigorously operated, and the product has been used in New York. The old quarries on the Island of Scyros have also been recovered, and the rich, red-mottled marble is now held in high favor in this city. When Athens was in its glory one of the choicest treasures of the builders and sculptors was the cream-white marble from Mt. Penelicus. Through the generosity of a rich Athenian banker, the Pentelicon quarries, idle for many centuries were opened to furnish marble for repairing the Stadium at the time of the revival of the Olympian games. They are still operated, and the marble has been used for wainscoting in a number of the finest of the recent office buildings in the city. So it has come about that modern American architects are taking tribute from the very same veins of marble that yielded material for Praxiteles and his followers.

Dorothy Russell Einstein,
Daughter of Lillian Russell

A Long Time Filling Up.

New Mexico and Arizona have had a long chance to acquire people as well as square miles. The Spanish explorer, Coronado, toured through them in 1540 in the course of his search for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Santa Fe, the present capital of New Mexico, was founded early in the seventeenth century. For 200 years the land has been calling for settlers, and the total result up to date is a population of 318,000.—Chicago Tribune.

FORCING SULPHUR BY STEAM

Unique Mining Methods to Get Great Deposits in Louisiana.

The prairies of Louisiana are now competing with the volcanoes of Italy in putting crude sulphur on the market; and the Latin lawmakers are considering ways and means whereby the product of Mount Aetna may be protected in the marts of Sicily and the Italian mainland, from those of the Louisiana lowland, says the Evening Post's correspondent. During the past half-year exports from New Orleans have begun to attract the attention of the sulphur consumers of the world, of the freight agents of the Southern Pacific railroad, and of the shipping firms supplying steam vessels with their cargoes. During the winter miles on miles of cars of sulphur have come into New Orleans, and shipload after shipload has gone out to compete with the "yellow devil" from the extinct craters of Sicily.

One of the peculiar wonders of the United States is the remarkable and apparently inexhaustible deposit of pure sulphur which exists near the line of the Southern Pacific, in Calcasieu Parish, at the little village of Sulphur. Many years ago the existence of sulphur had been accidentally demonstrated, and investigation revealed the immensity of the beds beneath the bare prairies. Attempts at shafting had been defeated by the existence of a great stratum of quicksand above the sulphur, which was some 500 feet below the surface. After a series of crude efforts to shaft, giant casings, arranged to fit into each other in the manner of sewer pipes, were landed on the coast in the neighborhood of Avery's Island, and rolled across the country some forty miles, to the scene of the labor, but after much effort and expense the plan to sink the iron circles was declared futile.

The sulphur beds of that part of the prairie, under which the mineral lies, finally passed into the hands of Standard Oil people, and even they were unable for a long time to realize upon the investment. Numerous attempts were made to overcome the natural disadvantages without success. The plans, which were finally sucessful, were unique in modern mining. The apparatus consists of a gigantic battery of boilers, plenty of steam, and a few three or four-inch steel shafts driven or bored through the earth into the sulphur deposit. Steam was forced in with heavy pressure through one of the shafts or wells into the sulphur mass. The heat gradually reduced the sulphur to liquid, and the pressure from the steam forced the melted sulphur out of the other wells or shafts to the surface, where it flowed a molten, golden mass, into properly prepared vats. When cooled, it was broken and shipped in bulk, being nearly 98 per cent pure and worth at the mine $28 per ton.

Virtue of Peat Baths.

The discovery of the value of peat baths was made accidentally many years ago. On the coast of Finistere there lived at one time a very poor family. The father of the family eked out a scanty living by killing aged cattle and divesting them of their skins. The ghastly remains he sold to tanners and refiners. Of the three children which belonged to this couple one was a poor creature, delicate and wretched, and apparently half witted. The mother was so ashamed of this offspring that she could not bear to have the child in sight. Consequently he spent most of his time, half clothed and badly fed, rolling about in the peat bogs which were behind the cotage. Little by little it was noticed that the child was improving in health, that his skin was becoming as fair and soft as a peach, his eyes bright and his spirits and actions those of a strong, healthy boy instead of a half-witted little animal. The old country physician on one of his rounds noticed the improved condition of the boy and mentioned that fact and the cause at a medical conference in Paris. The result was the use of the peat bath, which leaves far behind any other kind of hydrotherapic cure known to this day, and its success is becoming greater each season.

Don't Waste Your Energy.

Only a hundredth part of the possible light contained in a ton of coal is made use of. The other ninety-nine parts are dissipated in various ways—energy wasted.

The waste of energy which goes on in man's use of his own powers is equally extravagant. A very small percentage of his energy shows itself in sound work.

People expend ten times the energy really necessary in almost everything they do. Some grasp a pen as if it were a crowbar, and pour out as much energy in signing their names as a football does in a match.

Look back over the day, and see where your energy has gone. See how much has leaked away in trifles. By no means try to curtail your energies, but stop the leakages.—Answers.

The Decrease in Salt.

The latest government statistics state that the United States produced 18,968,089 barrels of salt during the years 1903. This is the smallest output since 1898, and shows that the use of salt is decreasing, says Success. This is probably due to the recent disclosures of eminent scientists that people eat too much salt, that there is sufficient natural salt in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, and in the fruits and vegetables we eat to supply the human system, without sprinkling it plentifully on every dish. Many diseases are now placed to the use of salt.

Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after our play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get older it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer tastes good to us, and our digestion may be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery."

If the Blood Pump of the human system, is out of order the nerves are starved for want of blood, and indigestion, sleeplessness, sick headache, lack of vigor and nervousness are the result. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes, cures and strengthens the organ so that rich blood courses through the veins and health reigns where disease was supreme.—25

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A sharp man won't cut his friends.

When Baby had Scald Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—26

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

It's all up with the church steeple.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—27

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The lane and the worm will turn.

Not a Quarter—But 10 cents, and 40 doses, in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Little Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Nausea, Sallowness.—28

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The messenger boy is out of the usual run.

To ACCOMMODATE those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for "catarrhal troubles," the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A little snake is as apt to bite as a big one.

High Pressure Days.

Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days.

"I wonder why the leaves turn red
When autumn comes," the maiden said.
"Perhaps they blush"—and then she frowned
"To see the naked limbs around."

Ninety-eight Per Cent.

There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs, call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM.

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

B. S. Bodine, farmer, Cleveland
John Cadman, gent, Bloom
Harry Creasy, huckster, Cata. Twp.
Roy Dildine, farmer, Greenwood
N. J. Englehart, wagon maker, Scott
John Earhart, clerk, Bloom
Charles Eck, farmer, Montour
Henry Fry, farmer, Madison
Jacob Fenstamacher, farmer, Main
A. W. Gruver, farmer, Main
Boyd Hagenbuch, farmer, Orange twp
Joseph Henry, farmer, Orange twp.
Wesley Hetler, farmer, Mifflin.
J. O. Hartman, laborer, Cata. Boro
J. W. Ipher, farmer, Benton twp.
Warren Kline, farmer, Greenwood
Jacob Knouse, farmer, Jackson
Harry McMichael, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
O. F. Pealer, farmer, Fishingercek
James Quick, blacksmith, Montour.
Harry Seesholtz, farmer, Orange twp.
C. E. Savage, jeweler, Bloom
M. J. Smith, merchant Stillwater, Boro
John Scott, farmer, Centre

PETIT JURORS.

Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham
Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom
Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick
C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick
Charles Brader, laborer, Berwick
Frank Derr, liveryman, Bloom
Frank Deittrick, laborer, Bloom
Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson
Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro
Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood
Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin
Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison
John Gardner, farmer, Pine
E. B. Guie, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro
Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp
Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison
Lemual Harman, farmer Briarcreek
F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Center
L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Plsnt.
Rowe Ikeler, farmer, Hemlock
John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood
Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom
James Karshner, farmer, Mifflin
F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp
Emanuel Levan, miner, Conyngham
David Long, miller, Roaringcreek
Isaiah Masteller, farmer, Madison
W. H. Miller, farmer, Mifflin
Robert Morris, gent, Bloom
Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia
Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison
Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nw'd
Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood
J. W. Mifflin, merchant, Bloom
John Mensch, farmer, Montour
Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Boro
Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham
W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood
Charles, Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant
David Sterner, laborer, Bloom
Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf
R. W. Smith, laborer, Mifflin
E. G. Sweppenheiser, farmer, Center
S. E. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf
Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott
Miles Welliver, farmer, Madison
Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingercek

SECOND WEEK.

Charles Aten, farmer, Mifflin
P. Lloyd Appleman, c'rpntr, Benton B
I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour
Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro
George Budman, laborer, Berwick
Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingercek
R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingercek
D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom
Joseph Chrisman, boatman, Bloom
Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Mifflin
Henry Deichmiller, farmer, Hemlock
W. E. Diettrich, merchant, Scott
Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock
William Gordner, farmer, Pine
Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine
Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro
Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott
Reuben Hess, gent, Bloom
John H. Lunger, J. P., Jackson
William Lemon, carpenter, Bloom
William Masteller, carpenter, Main
William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleas't
John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T
Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishinge'k
John Morris, farmer, Pine
Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville
Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick
J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom
W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom
W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison
Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom
Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Center
B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom
J. R. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick
J. L. Williams, farmer, Center
Isaiah Yeager, former, Catawissa twp

$14,000 for Dickinson College.

Andrew Carnegie has given an additional $14,000 to President Reed, of Dickinson College, for Conway Hall, making his total gift $64,000. He is thus far the sole donor for the hall. Dr. Reed will have to raise a sum equivalent to this donation.

President Reed announced on Monday that the total sum contributed to Denny Hall, now nearing completion, is $58,000, with $12,000 to raise to make the necessary $70,000.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
No. 13 " Croup.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.
No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.
Medical Guide mailed free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE WORK FOR 1905.

An Excellent Programme Suggested For Every Month In the Year.

National Lecturer N. J. Bachelder has prepared a very comprehensive and profitable programme of grange work for 1905. Any subordinate grange that will take up the discussion of these questions under the direction of an intelligent lecturer will have a series of instructive and interesting meetings. His programme follows:

FIRST QUARTER—LEGISLATION.

January.—What national legislation indorsed by the national grange is of the greatest importance to members of this grange and what can we do to promote it?

February.—What state legislation is of most importance to the farmers of this state and what can we do to promote it?

March.—What is the most important matter to come up for consideration in our primary caucus or local election and what is our duty in regard to it?

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPIC—OUR SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

January.—Is it important to have the ritual work well rendered and will our officers attend to it?

February.—What features of the literary work are most helpful to members and how can those features be strengthened?

March.—What grange events should be observed by our grange in addition to holding the regular meetings?

SECOND QUARTER—EDUCATION.

April.—What action can the grange take to secure the introduction of nature studies in the public schools?

May.—What action can the grange take to enable the farmers to secure their just rights and receive full benefit from the agricultural colleges and experiment stations?

June.—What should be the position of the grange in regard to farmers' institutes and field educational work and in keeping the management of these in the hands of the true representatives of the farmers?

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPIC—THE POMONA GRANGE.

April.—What should be the relation of the Pomona to the subordinate granges in the jurisdiction?

May.—How can the meetings and exercises of Pomona granges be made more successful and more useful to members?

June.—What should be the work of Pomona granges in securing recognition of agriculture in public affairs and how can they best promote it?

THIRD QUARTER—AGRICULTURE.

July.—What crops are most profitable in this locality and how can they be produced at less cost?

August.—What are the prime essentials in feeding animals for dairy or beef purposes and can it be done in this locality at a profit?

September.—What improvement can be made in the present methods of marketing the products of the farm?

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPIC—THE STATE GRANGE.

July.—What should be the scope and purpose of the exercises of the state grange session?

August.—What policy should be adopted by the state grange for increasing the membership in the state?

September.—What educational work should be undertaken by the state grange for the mental development of members?

FOURTH QUARTER—DEVELOPMENT.

October.—What action can be taken by individuals at their homes for promoting their knowledge of their business and for their general mental development?

November.—What can be done by farmers of this locality to develop the resources of their farms in the most profitable manner?

December.—What can be done to increase the attractions of the farm home to make it the brightest and happiest spot on earth?

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPIC—THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

October.—What are the relations of fourth degree members to the national grange and their duty in attending its sessions and promoting its interests?

November.—What can the national grange do in addition to what it is now doing to advance the interests of the American farmer?

December.—To what extent should the national grange urge the interests of agriculture before the national congress?

MASSACHUSETTS GRANGE.

There Are 18,250 Grangers In the Old Bay State.

The thirty-second annual session of the Massachusetts state grange met this year at Greenfield, Mass., Hon. George S. Ladd, master of the state grange, presiding. One afternoon a public session was held, at which time addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Guild of Boston, Worthy Master H. O. Hadley of the New Hampshire state grange, George A. Fuller, overseer of the New York state grange, and O. S. Wood, master of the Connecticut state grange. The sixth degree was conferred on 200 candidates at a later session. The state organization now consists of 20 Pomona granges, 175 subordinate granges, with a membership of 18,250, a net gain of 1,417 since the last session.

In the matters of legislation Mr. Ladd asked for the enactment of such laws as shall compel all property to bear its just proportion of taxation, more stringent pure food laws and a law securing better protection for the farmers consigning products to commission merchants. He recommended the appointment of a state forester. He spoke against the repeal of the ten cent oleomargarine tax, advocated national did to prevent further ravages of the gypsy moth, and the state legislative committee was urged to aid the national legislative committee in securing as large an appropriation as possible for rural free mail delivery.

State Secretary W. N. Howard reported a total of $17,302 cash on hand and nearly $80,000 worth of other property held in the name of the grange. The granges not reporting would bring this value up to $100,000. The secretary of the grange fire insurance company reported 1,847 policy holders, carrying $1,920,365 in insurance, a net increase of $517,252 during the past year.

The New York state grange meets early in February at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

POULTRY

POULTRY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

How to Supply Pure, Fresh Water to Fowls a Difficult Problem.

Many patent fountain which are on the market are automatic and keep before the fowls a certain quantity of water. Under certain conditions these fountains serve an admirable purpose. Under more adverse conditions many of these patent contrivances fail to give satisfaction for the simple reason that it is impossible to keep them clean. If fowls were fed only whole grain and the weather were always cool, it would be a comparatively easy matter to provide satisfactory automatic drinking fountains, but as soft food forms a considerable portion of the diet for laying hens and fattening fowls, these fountains are necesarily more or less fouled and in warm weather soon become unfit for use as drinking fountains on account of the tainted water and disagreeable odor.

A simple, wholesome arrangement may be made as follows: Place an ordinary milk pan on a block or shallow box, the top of which shall be 4 or 5 inches from the floor. The water or milk to be drank by the fowl is to be placed in this pan. Over the pan is placed a board cover supported on pieces of lath about 8 inches long, nailed to the cover so that they are about 2 inches apart, the lower ends resting upon the box which forms the support of the pan. In order to drink from the pan it will be necessary for the fowl to insert their heads between

these strips of lath. The cover over the pan and the strips of lath at the sides prevent the fowl from fouling the water in any manner, except in the act of drinking. Where pans of this kind are used, it is very easy to cleanse and scald them with hot water as occasion demands. This arrangement can be carried a little further by placing a pan, or, what would be still better, a long narrow dish, something like a tin bread tray, on a low shelf a few inches from the floor, and hinging the cover to one side of the poultry house so that it can be tipped up in front for the removal of the dish or for filling it with water. Whatever device is used, it must be easily cleaned and of free access to the fowls at all times.

Evolution of the Chick.

One of the best means of studying embryology is the egg of the fowl—any breed will do.

The incubator has scarcely gone on its hatching career, or the hen has scarcely set on her eggs twelve hours, before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day. It has at this time somewhat the form of a horseshoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vesicles of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is very visible. One of these is the left ventricle, and the other the roota of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour an auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of the seventieth hour; the wings are distinguishable; and on the head, two bubbles are seen for the fore and hind parts of the head. Towards the end of four days the two auricles, already visible, draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of 131 hours, the first voluntary motion is observed. At the end of seven hours more the lungs and stomach become visible, and four hours later the intestines, the loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour, two ventricles are visible and two drops of blood, instead of the single one as seen before. The seventh day the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and the flesh appears on the breast. In four hours more the breastbone is seen. In six hours after this the ribs appear, forming from the back, and the bill is very visible as well as the ball bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of 236 hours; and, if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. The feathers begin to shoot out toward the two hundred and fortieth hour, and the skull becomes gristly. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts, and at the end of the eighteenth day the first chirp of the chick is heard—Wilcox Review.

Using Colony Houses.

Colony houses, without attached yards are nice to use; it gives the fowls absolute freedom whereby they find much in the way of food that is of necessity lacking among birds kept in close confinement.

CHINAMEN DESPISE JAPS.

Differences Between the Two Races in Attitude Toward Trade.

The contempt in which the Chinese hold the Japanese has not been modified by the defeat China sustained in her war with Japan, writes T. P. O'Connor in T. P.'s Weekly. To the Chinese still the "Lie-Europeans"—that is to say, the poor and unsuccessful mimics of Western methods and ideals. In no point are the Japanese an object of greater contempt to the Chinese than in their industrial notions and habits. Here is what Douglas Sladen and Miss Lorimer, in their "More Queer Things About Japan," have to say on the point:

"The Chinaman despises the Japanese for their total want of honor in trade, a fact which cannot be overlooked in the East, where a Chinaman has always to act as a middleman between a Japanese merchant and a European to see that the Japanese keeps to his bargain. Truth for truth's sake is unknown in Japanese commerce. If you transact business with a Japanese and trust implicitly to his honor, he will think you such a fool that you deserve to be robbed, and rob you he will. If you pay him a bill he will receipt it with a false seal, which he will carry in a sealcase of such exquisite workmanship and perfect design as to be the envy of the collector. If you by any chance detect the fraud he will return the next day with at least half a dozen more false seals wherewith to bamboozle and confound his customer. In the end you will have to set a thief to catch a thief, and call in another Japanese to your assistance.

"In horse racing it is the same thing. The Japanese jockey who rides the China ponies in the Yokohama races is a byword for cheating and jockeying. No Englishman has a chance of keeping him straight. If you order a silk dress from a Chinese dressmaker, and he fixes his price, you are perfectly certain of keeping his word, and that the silk will be exactly what you chose, or one which weighs even more, for silk is bought by the weight, and in native shops, both in China and Japan. But if you give the order to a Japanese he will exceed the price by as many dollars as he dares, the excuse being that he has provided you with better silk than you chose, whereas in reality it is much inferior in quality."

The real secret of the difference between the commercial morality of the two races in that in China trade has always been respected, while in Japan it has been hitherto despised. Accordingly "shopkeepers," up to a few years ago, were drawn from the lowest class.

Women Use Stub Pens.

"If I were to judge by my correspondence," said the man who writes many letters, "I should say that the strength of the human race is being gradually usurped by the feminine portion thereof. It positively thrills me with forebodings as to the future of my sex to compare the handwriting of men and women. In most cases the letters I get written by the former are done in a wavering, delicate hand which gives the impression that the writer is apologizing at alternate words for being so bold as to say what he thought, whereas the women set down their opinions in heavy, businesslike strokes that can be read half way across the room. Possibly those strong lines are due as much to a stub pen as to temperamental virility. Twice as many women as men use stubs. That fact in itself may argue increased strength of character in the sweet sex. To my mind the matter really calls for serious consideration. Even now to say that a woman writes like a man means that the chirography is fine lined and scratchy, and I fear that if we fellows don't brace up the time is at hand when our relatives away from home will pick out father's letters by the timidity expressed in their handwriting and mother's by the aggressiveness."

Susan B. Anthony,
The venerable pioneer of the woman suffrage movement, who celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday on Feb. 15.

Parisian Bread.

"One of the delights of being in Paris," said a traveler to a Washington Post reporter, "is the opportunity of eating the delicious bread, that is served in the French capital. It is certainly true that nowhere in the world has the art of bread making been carried to such a degree of perfection as in that country. Perhaps that is the reason that the French are such large consumers of the 'staff of life.' Would that our American cooks and housekeepers could attain the same measure of culinary skill.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Saving of Two Hours Between Hamburg and Berlin.

COST OF UNDERTAKING

Rate of 100 to 125 Miles an Hour Considered Practicable — Heavy Cars Required—Curves, If Unavoidable Must Have a Radius of Not Less Than a Mile.

Frank H. Mason, United States consul-general at Berlin, writes to the Department of Commerce and Labor on the high-speed railway propositions in Germany. He says that ever since the experiments on the specially prepared line between Berlin and Zoosen, the question of an electric railway for rapid service between Berlin and Hamburg has been a topic of earnest and constant discussion in both the daily and technical press of the country. "The Zossen experiments," he says, "demonstrated clearly that, given a straight, well-laid and well-balanced track of the best modern construction, a speed of 120 miles an hour was possible and safe. It was shown that to propel a single motor car carrying the requisite transformers and motors, with room to accommodate sixty passengers, required, for a speed of 110 miles an hour, the expenditure of 1,200 horsepower, and that this consumption of energy was increased to 2,000 horsepower when the speed was raised to 120 miles an hour, at which velocity the head-end air resistance alone consumed about 1,000 horsepower.

"It was also found that in order to keep the rails and run steadily the car must be heavy and its running gear skilfully adapted to slurring over with smooth elasticity the slight but unavoidable irregularities of the track. It proved, for this reason, impracticable to use light trail cars for any speed above eighty miles an hour; at higher velocity the lateral oscillation became so great as to compromise the comfort, if not the safety, of passengers. Another point clearly demonstrated was the importance of a practically direct line. Curves, if unavoidable, must have a radius of not less than a mile, otherwise they must be passed at a reduced speed. In other words, no steam railway of any important length now being operated in any European country, except, perhaps Russia, is sufficiently straight to meet the requirements of high-speed electric service. Whether the new system be adopted sooner or later the lines will have to be resurveyed and specially built.

"With these fundamental conditions clearly established, public and technical interest has been concentrated on a high-speed electric railway between Berlin and Hamburg, a distance by the present steam railways route of 177 miles, which could be shortened by a new direct line to about 155 miles. The country between the two cities is generally level and as well adapted to the construction of a high-speed line as could be found between any two large cities in Europe. The ordinary passenger traffic between Berlin and Hamburg now includes about 1,200 passengers per day, or 438,000 per annum, whose fares average 16 marks ($3.80) each. The best steam train makes the distance in 3 hours and 32 minutes, but accommodation trains take from 5 to 6¼ hours.

"Will the proposed Berlin-Hamburg line be built; and, if so, when? These are the points on which public and press opinion varies all the way from eager confidence to hopeless doubt. To build and operate such a line would reduce the present first-class double-track trunk line, with its excellent equipment and terminal facilities, the property of the Prussian State, to the status of a freight railway, with local passenger traffic between intermediate points. There are no important cities, and comparatively few villages on the most direct steam railway between Berlin and Hamburg, so that an exceptionally high percentage of the whole is through traffic. Will the Prussian Government consent to sacrifice the bulk of its passenger business on an important trunk line, and encourage the expenditure of from $16,000,000 to $30,000,000, in order to enable the public to save from one and a half to two hours in the transit between Germany's capital and its chief seaport? There are many who gravely doubt it.

"On the other hand, there is in this country, and particularly at Berlin, a spirit of lofty and enterprising ambition, which will stop at no effort or sacrifice to keep Germany in the front rank of progressive development. This spirit was especially manifest at the memorial exposition recently held in Berlin to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Electrotechnical Society. Having at great cost and labor carried through the Zossen experiments to demonstrate what will happen when electrically driven trains are run from 100 to 120 miles an hour, it is felt to be incumbent that this heightened speed, which opens a new chapter and era in the history of transportation, shall be first carried to practical realization by German enterprise and technical ability. Having proved a most desirable improvement to be possible, it would, in the popular estimate, be an unworthy sacrifice to permit other nations to step to the front and first utilize what German experiment has made definite and plain.

The fewer friends we have the less disposed we are to believe the things we hear about them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 29th. 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All those two certain lots of ground situate on the north side of public street leading from Bloomsburg to Rupert, designated as numbers (3) and (4) in the plot of lots as recently purchased by C. W. Miller from Evaline Rupert being more fully described as follows to wit: Number (3) beginning at a point on said road one hundred and forty-three feet east of the land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty-six feet to a stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 21; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Number 4—Beginning at a point on said road one hundred and eight and one-third feet east of land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and forty-six feet to stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along the same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 3; thence along the same south twenty seven degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence along the same south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs., of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman terre tenant.

W. W. BLACK,
WALLER, Atty. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake at the south east corner of lot now owned by Wm E. Kauffman on the line of Second street as recently widened by an ordinance of the said Town and extending eastwardly forty feet along the north side of said Second street; thence northwardly parallel with lot of the said Kauffman two hundred and thirteen feet be the same more or less to an alley extending along the south bank of Fishing Creek; thence in a southwestwardly direction the course of said alley about forty feet to lot of said Kauffman; thence southwardly along the line of said lot about two hundred and three feet be the same more or less to Second street aforesaid.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs., of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. William M. Harder and to be sold as the property of William M. Harder.

W. W. BLACK,
WALLER, Attorney. Sheriff.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITION TO HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Sealed proposals are invited for the erection of an addition or extension to the Bloomsburg High School Building. A copy of the plans and specifications may be obtained from B. W. Jury, architect after Thursday, the 23rd of March. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bond in the sum of two hundred dollars to show good faith on the part of the bidder. These will be returned after the contract is entered into.

The contractor will be required to give an approved bond not only conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, but also for the payment of all bills contracted for labor and materials in the erection of the building. Bids close at 6:00 p. m. on Friday, April 14, 1905.

J. C. RUTTER, Jr., Pres't.
J. C. BROWN, Sec'y. 3-23 4t

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Mary Rambo vs. Jesse Rambo. In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County. No 68 February Term, 1905.

To Jesse Rambo late of Columbia County, Pa.

WHEREAS Mary Rambo your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of said county of February Term 1905, praying a divorce against you.

Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said court on or before Monday the 1st day of May next to answer the complaint of the said Mary Rambo and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

C. A SMALL, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.
4-6 4t

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the first Monday of May, 1905, to wit May 1st, under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," Approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements by Abraham Kline, John Mellenry, E. W. Kline, J. P. Hauck and D. J. Foust for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE MCHENRY CEMETERY COMPANY, of Orange Township, the character and object of which is to keep, and maintain a public burial ground, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits, and privileges, conferred by the Act and its supplements.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
3-30-5t Solicitor

AUDITOR'S NOTIDE.

In Re estate of Clark Roat, late of Hemlock Township, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Eli Ohl and Taylor Ruckle, Administrators of the estate of Clark Roat, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Grant Herring on Main street in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, April 28th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

CLINTON HERRING,
4-6 4t Auditor.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
☞ Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

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All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
☞ To be open all hours during the day.

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,5
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,918	1,067,6
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,758,307	628,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
☞ Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Regular Monthly Meeting of Board of Trustees.

Science Building Talked Of.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School was held at the residence of A. Z. Schoch, President of the Board, on Tuesday evening. Every resident member was present, fourteen in number, the absent non-resident members being R. C. Neal of Harrisburg, L. E. Waller of Wilkes-Barre and F. P. Billmeyer of New York.

When an additional year was added to the course of study several years ago, the sciences were made a prominent feature in the studies which were then added to the curriculum. While these branches were previously optional studies mostly, they are now compulsory. This has made necessary a great deal of laboratory work, and though some enlargement of the space devoted to this department has been made, the school is still very much in need of more room, and the erection of a new science building has been contemplated for some time The subject was again discussed at the Board meeting, and the committee on buildings and grounds were authorized to procure plans for such a building. Just what may be done is not yet fully determined upon, but it is likely that the new building will go up in the near future. The proposed site is on the present Athletic field, and this will be located on the land recently purchased of J. L. Dillon, further up the hill. Whether the new building shall be made at once sufficiently large to meet the requirments for years to come, or shall be only large enough for present needs, so built that additions can be made as required, is not yet decided. It is quite certain that there is to be a new Science building of some kind in the near future.

The vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Dr. W. M. Reber, was filled on Tuesday night by the election of F. G. Yorks. The unexpired term of Dr. Reber will end next month, and Mr. Yorks will then undoubtedly be elected for a full term of three years. There were no other nominations, and Mr. Yorks was chosen unanimously. He represents one of Bloomsburg's largest industries, the Silk Mill, and is a director of the First National Bank His wide experience in financial and business affairs will make a valuable acquisition to the school.

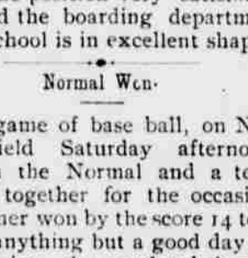
Mr. Frisbie, the new steward, is filling the position very satisfactorily, and the boarding department of the school is in excellent shape.

Normal Won.

In a game of base ball, on Normal Field Saturday afternoon, between the Normal and a team thrown together for the occasion, the former won by the score 14 to 9. It was anything but a good day for ball playing, the weather being far from the ginger infusing kind, and it was therefore impossible to form any opinion of the capabilities of the men. We can say, however, that the work of the new material on the Normal team was satisfactory to Dr. Aldinger, and he hopes to be able to maintain the high standard set by Normal teams in the past.

Attended Banquet.

Dr. A. P. Stoddard of Orangeville, Dr. F. R. Clark of Berwick and Dr. H. Bierman of town attended a banquet held in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Hahnemann school of medicine at the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre Monday evening

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL


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Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the Spring Medicine *par excellence*, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Dyspepsia, Etc

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE.

Prominent Lawyers all Over the State are Mentioned for the Democratic Honor.

As one Democrat is to be chosen to the State Superior Court bench this fall there is no end of candidates for the nomination to be made this summer and almost every county, except Dauphin, has its favorite son for the honor. The term of Judge P. P. Smith, of Lackawanna, will expire and he is a candidate for another term.

Among the men mentioned are R. Scott Ammerman, of Danville, one of the prominent members of the House of Representatives; State Senators Grim, of Bucks, and Dewalt, of Lehigh; Judge Doty and John B. Head, of Westmoreland; William J. Brennan, the Allegheny county Democrat; John W. Wetzel, the Democratic candidate for Judge of Cumberland county last Fall; C. LaRue Munson, the Williamsport Democratic lawyer; Judge Calvin Rayburn, of Armstrong, nominated two years ago; ex-Judge D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield; John F. Ward, the Philadelphia attorney, and O. F. Bechtel, of Schuylkill.

The State committee will meet on April 19 and will probably re-elect Senator Hall chairman and will set the date for the State convention. The chances are much in favor of Harrisburg as no other city has been mentioned yet.

A FINE ATTRACTION.

"A Royal Slave" is a most striking production in many ways. It is a new and pleasing departure in the way of the play, and there is nothing similar to it on the stage today. It is unlike any other story, containing an interesting theme and presenting a pretty romance in a manner which holds the interest of the audience throughout the entire play.

Mr. Harry Gordon has selected an entire cast that seems exceptionally well fitted for the parts which they portray. There is not an uninteresting character in the play. The stage settings are admirable and lacking in nothing. An unusually strong company will be seen in the play, and those who attend the performance here will not have cause to regret it.

At the Opera House Wednesday night April 19th.

$33 to California

from Chicago daily, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. Through tourist sleepers leave Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 10 25 P. M. daily, for principal points in California

Double berth in tourist sleeping car all the way costs only $7, and affords a comfortable and economical manner of crossing the continent. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILES.

A Pleasure That Has Grown Within a few Years to Enormous Proportions.

THE FRANKLIN.

A few years ago everybody rode bicycles. There were at one time over six hundred wheels in Bloomsburg. The streets were full of them at all hours of the day, and pedestrians on the sidewalks were constantly menaced with collisions until an ordinance was passed making a penalty of five dollars for riding on the pavement. The craze lasted for several years, and then ceased almost suddenly. The wheels disappeared as if by magic, and today a bicycle rider is a very unusual sight.

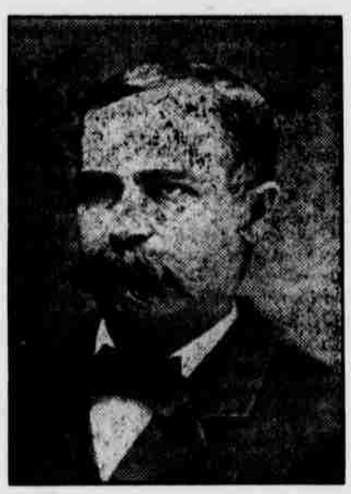
But the American public is ever looking for some new divertisement and the bicycle was soon followed by the automobile. Perhaps it was the coming of this new method of locomotion that sounded the death knell of the bicycle; or perhaps it was the fact that the wheels became so cheap that they were classed as *common*, and we Americans do not care much for what everyone else can have. It is the unattainable that we hanker after.

However this may be, the bicycle has passed and the automobile has come to stay. At first the price was such that only the very wealthy could indulge in them, but now there is scarcely a village in the land where one or more is not owned.

Bloomsburg is well represented, there being quite a number of machines in town Among the owners of the latest patterns are C. W. Funston of Bloomsburg, and M. I. Low of Lime Ridge, who have recently purchased Franklins, a cut of which appears at the head of this article. These machines are made in Syracuse, N. Y., and range in price from $1400.00 to $3500.00. They have aluminum bodies which make them very strong and of light weight. Those owned here are of 12 horse-power, and are very handsome vehicles. They have four seats, and four cylinders, and are air cooled, and are claimed to be the best made. Mr. Funston will cheerfully give any one interested full information concerning the machine.

J. M. Staver is owner of a fine automobile which he purchased last year, and J. E. Roys has one of the smaller kind which he has owned for several years.

GEO. W. STERNER of Bloomsburg, Pa.



Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for County Commissioner.

Married at Bride's Home.

Frank L. Deichler, a former well known young man of Lancaster, but now a resident of Philadelphia, was married at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week to Miss Esther C. Kendig, of Salunga. The wedding took place at the bride's home, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. M. Scheetz, of the Methodist church at Mt. Joy A number of relatives of the couple from Lancaster were present, and after a fine dinner the couple left on an Eastern wedding tour. They will reside at No. 5319 Belfield avenue, Germantown, Pa.

The bride is well and favorably known in Bloomsburg. She has been a frequent visitor at the home of Miss Lilla Sloan on Market street Her many friends here extend congratulations.

The New Trade Mark Law.

A copy of the New Law of Trade Marks will be sent free to any one interested in Trade Mark Protection, by C. A Snow & Co., opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FEELS THIRTY YEARS YOUNGER.

The New Medicine, Cal-cura Solvent, Warmly Praised by Mrs. Chaffee. Your Money Back if it Does Not Cure.

When Dr. David Kennedy said he regarded Cal-cura Solvent, his *new* medicine for the Kidneys, Liver and Blood, as the crowning achievement of his life, he made no mistake, as hundreds who have used it testify. Here is one letter short and to the point:

RUTLAND, VT., August 5th, 1902.

"*Dear Sirs:*

I have never taken any medicine that did me so much good as Dr. Kennedy's *latest* medicine, Cal-cura Solvent. I can work hard all day and can do more work than I could even thirty years ago. I am 59 years of age and never felt better in my life." Gratefully yours, MRS. A. F. CHAFFEE.

If your druggist does not have Cal-cura Solvent, write to the Cal-cura Company, Rondout, N.Y.; but ask your druggist first. $1.00 a bottle. Only one size.

Guarantee: Your druggist will return your money if Cal-cura fails to cure, and The Cal-cura Company will pay the druggist. Remember, Cal-cura Solvent cures 98% of all cases of Kidney, Bladder and Liver disorders.

April Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for April opens with a novelette of extraordinary attractiveness to both men and women readers. Its title is "A Fool for Love;" its author, Francis Lynde. It deals with a railroad fight in the far West and its love interest centres in the chief engineer of the Utah Short Line and a captivating niece of the vice-president of the Colorado and Grand River Railroad. The story ends as it should.

"From the Pedestal," by Elizabeth McCracken, is a sweet and clever tale of phychologic trend. "The Man Who Adopted Asia" is a thrilling adventure story of the Far East, from the pen of Will Levington Comfort, whose recent visit to the seat of war has been productive of some very interesting fiction. Arabella Kenealy contributes a bright society story entitled "Sylvia's Bridegrooms." In it a prospective bride tries her lover's patience to the breaking point. The result is that she is obliged to supply a substitute bridegroom, and, but for a lucky chance, her happiness might have gone under. An unusually successful surprise-at-the-end sort of tale is that by James Drexel Turner, called "A Dreamer." "Miss Sophy's Matrimonial Step," by Luellen Cass Teters, is a humorous picture of country life and a reluctant soldier swain.

Rosa Bonheur's personality possesses such attraction that a reminiscent paper about her under the title, "The Greatest of Women Painters," must meet with much favor. Its author is Theodore Stanton, the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Contributions in verse are good, and the spring vintage of "Walnuts and Wine" bubbles with fun in various forms.

Call on National Banks.

Secretary Shaw has announced that he will make a call on National bank depositors for about $27,000,000 in two instalments, the first falling due on May 15 and the second on July 1st, 1905.

WIDOW'S APPRAISMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented in the Orphans' Court, of Columbia county, on Monday, May 1st A. D. 1905, by the clerk of said court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Conrad Deitz late of Beaver township, deceased, personality $300.00.

Estate of Joseph Weiss late of Centre township, deceased, personality $255.80

Estate of Robert Crossley Lte of Hemlock township, deceased, personality $300.00.

Estate of R. H. Ringler late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, personality $0.0.00.

Estate of Wm B. Wagner late of Locust township, deceased, personality $300.00.

Clerks' Office, C M. TERWILLIGER,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April. 12, 1905. Clerk O. C.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 13th day of April, 1875, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District, will be held on the first Monday of May, being May 1st, 1905, between the hours of two and four o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the Normal School, in the Dormitory, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., at which time four persons will be elected as Trustees on the part of the stockholders to serve for the ensuing three years; and at the same time four persons will be nominated to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two of whom may be appointed to serve for the ensuing three years on the part of the state.

JOHN M CLARK,
Secretary.

R. E. Hartman is out of town buying more new goods. Watch this space next week.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ayer's Pills
Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

NOW IS THE TIME
of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Time to Think of
Summer Footneeds.

A rising thermometer suggests low shoes. Every woman hails with delight the return of the Oxford season.

"John Kelly"

shoes never before came to us in more attractive styles.

Patents for Sundays and Tans for every day.

The new lasts—the smart patterns—the wide ribbon ties—all deserve your thoughtful attention. The most popular styles at

$2.00 to $3.00.

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Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
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DIAMOND
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The Beagle Studio
MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

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are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.
IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.
This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.
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Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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(Over Hartman's Store)
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send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to
CASNOW & Co.
Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON D. C.

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MEN AND WOMEN in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary to men $21 weekly, to women $12 to $18 weekly with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bro. & Co., Dept. 5, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1-9 4t